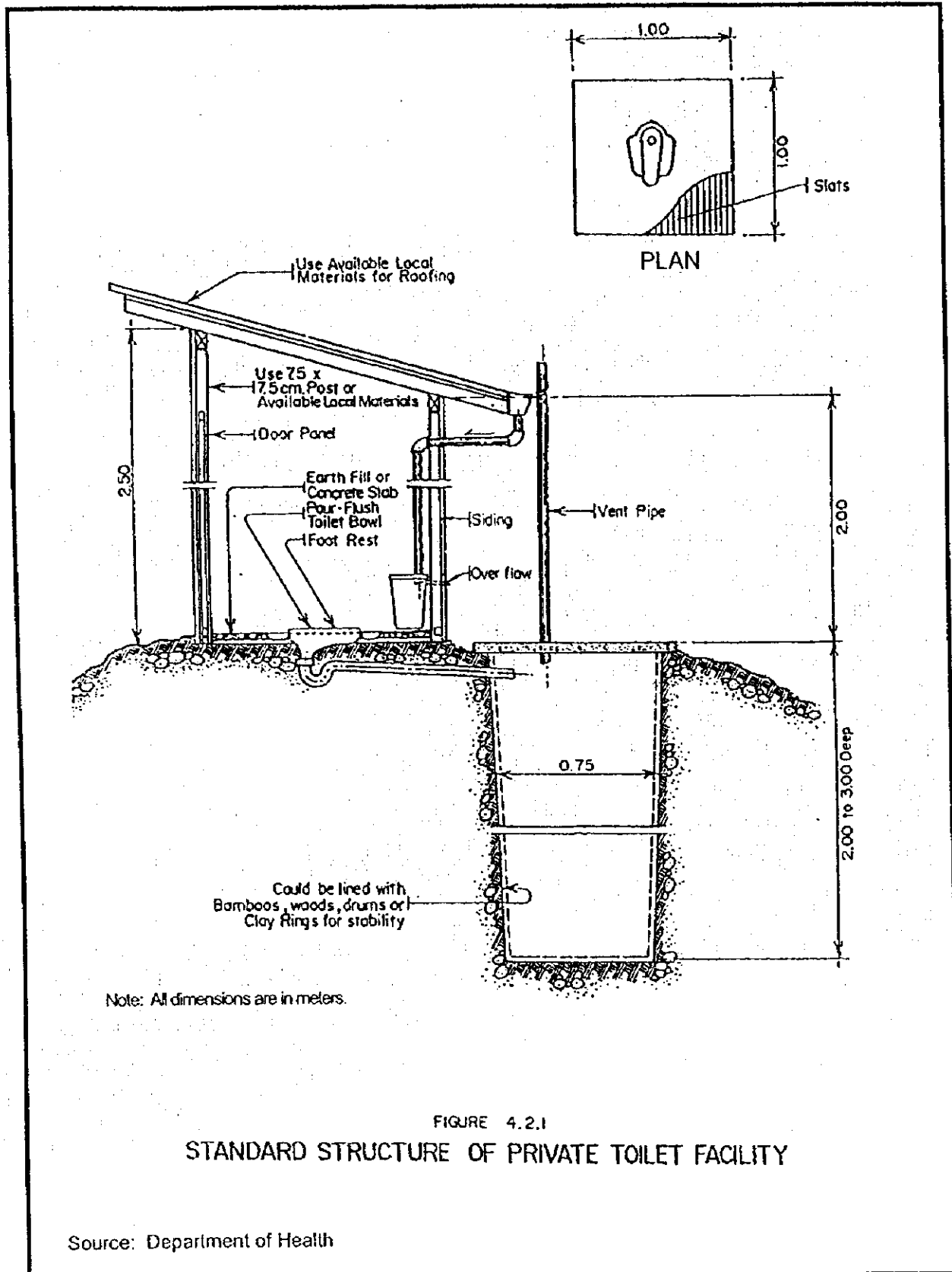
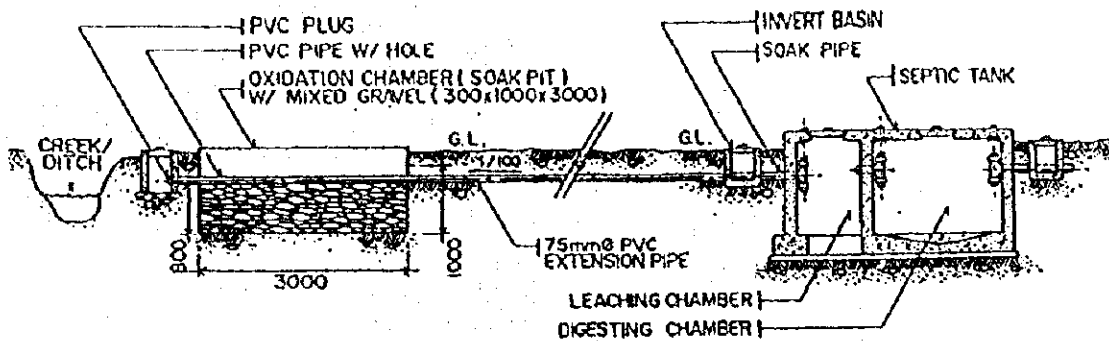


4.2 Sanitation and Sewerage

4.2.2 Types of Facilities and Definition of Service Level Standard





LAYOUT PLAN OF HIGH GROUND WATER SITE

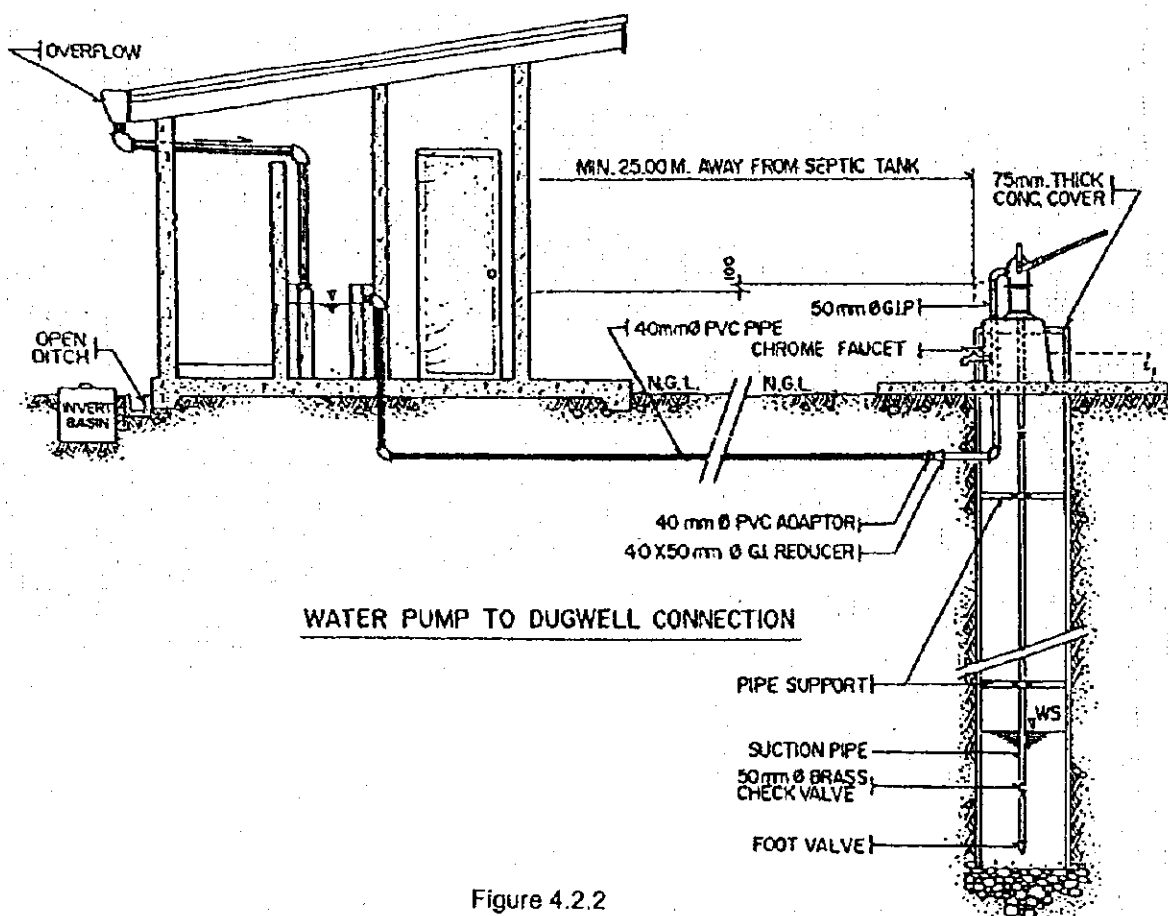
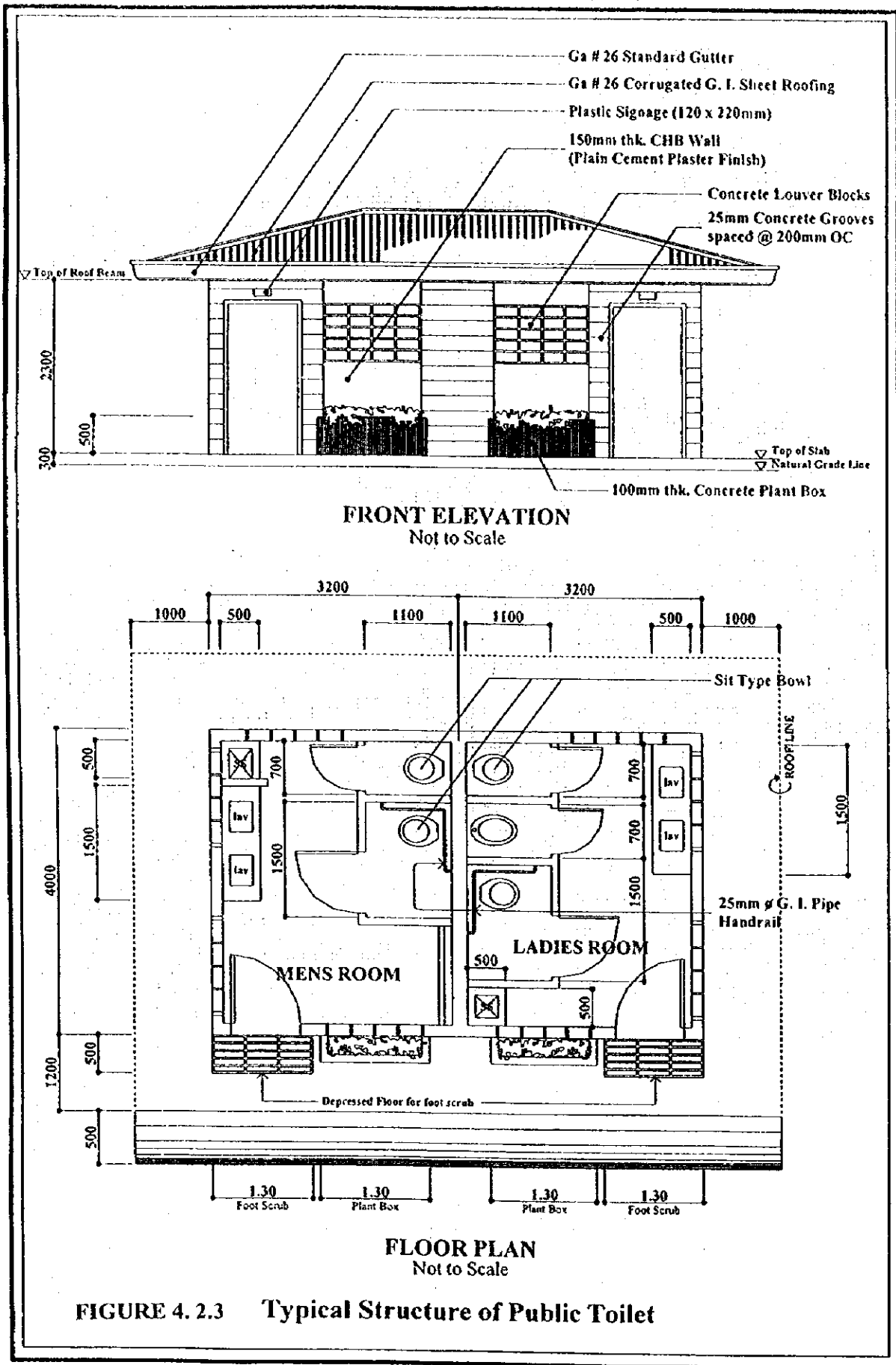


Figure 4.2.2  
STANDARD STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL TOILET FACILITY

SOURCE: JICA - DPWH RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION PROJECT



**FIGURE 4. 2.3 Typical Structure of Public Toilet**

### 4.2.3 Sanitation Facilities and Service Coverage

Table 4.2.1 Sanitation Facilities and Service Coverage of Household Toilets by Type, by Municipality, Urban and Rural 1998

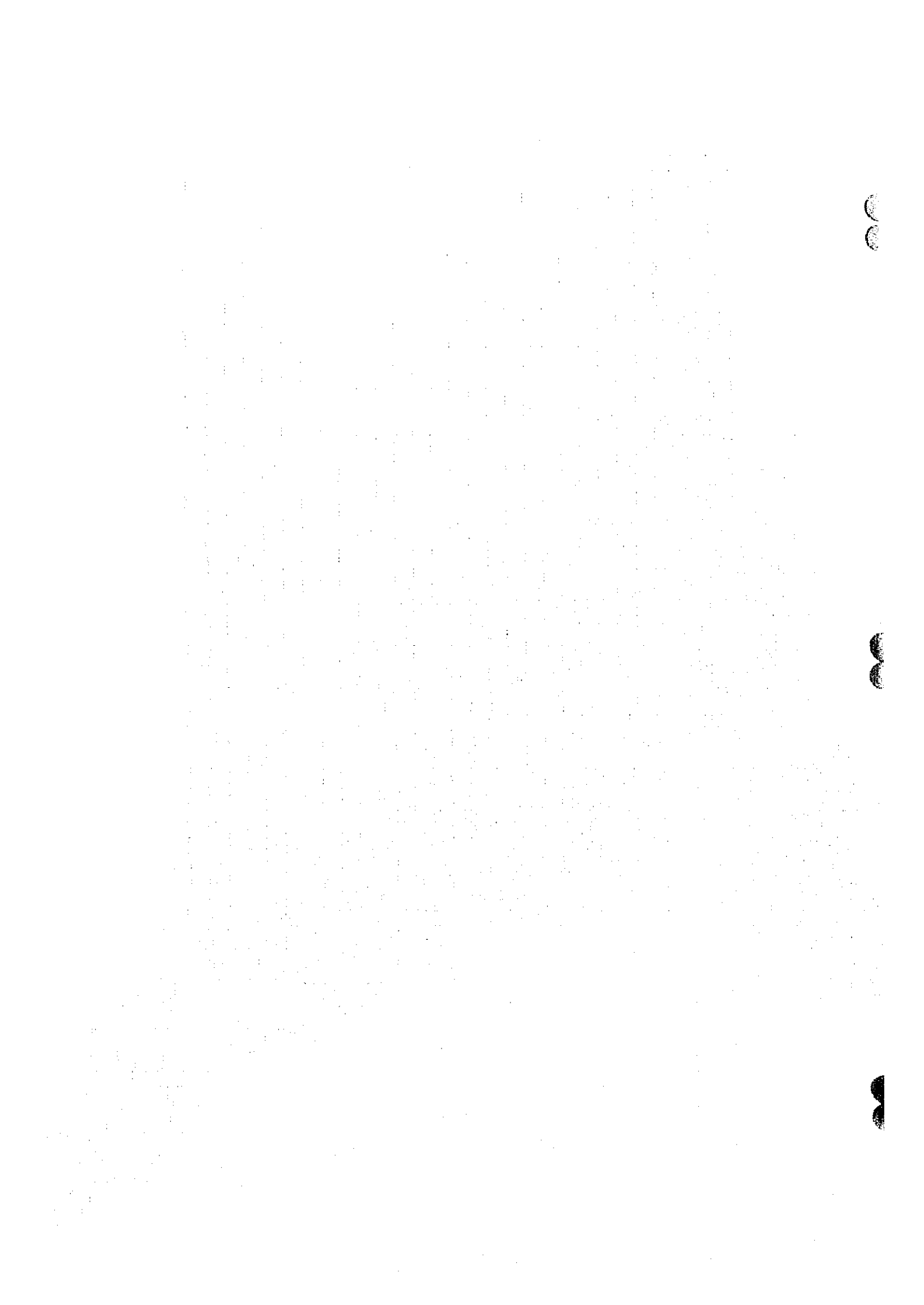
Name of Municipalities	Area	No. of Households (1998)	Households Served by Sanitary Toilets						Underserved/Unservd Hhls					
			Flush Toilet		Pour Flush		VIP/Dry		Total		Unsanitary		No Facility	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Allen	Urban	1,685	10	1	986	59			996	59			689	41
	Rural	2,131			1,264	59			1,264	59			867	41
	Total	3,816	10	0	2,250	59			2,260	59			1,556	41
Biri	Urban	450	4	1	127	28			131	29			319	71
	Rural	1,154			320	28			320	28			834	72
	Total	1,604	4	0	447	28			451	28			1,153	72
Bobon	Urban	964	5	1	419	43			424	44			540	56
	Rural	2,241			1,315	59			1,315	59			926	41
	Total	3,205	5	0	1,734	54			1,739	54			1,466	46
Capul	Urban	837	2	0	416	50			418	50			419	50
	Rural	1,123			548	49			548	49			575	51
	Total	1,960	2	0	964	49			966	49			994	51
Cataman (Capital)	Urban	5,329	35	1	3,351	63			3,386	64			1,943	36
	Rural	6,503			4,049	62			4,049	62			2,454	38
	Total	11,832	35	0	7,400	63			7,435	63			4,397	37
Catubig	Urban	884	10	1	786	89			796	90			83	10
	Rural	4,204			3,573	85			3,573	85			631	15
	Total	5,088	10	0	4,359	86			4,369	86			719	14
Gamay	Urban	534	5	1	248	46			253	47			281	53
	Rural	3,499			1,533	44			1,533	44			1,966	56
	Total	4,033	5	0	1,781	44			1,786	44			2,247	56
Laosang	Urban	2,030	17	1	1,574	78			1,591	78			439	22
	Rural	7,327			5,353	73			5,353	73			1,974	27
	Total	9,357	17	0	6,927	74			6,944	74			2,413	26
Lapinig	Urban	616			262	43			262	43			354	57
	Rural	1,153			430	37			430	37			723	63
	Total	1,769			692	39			692	39			1,077	61
Las Navas	Urban	1,173	3	0	655	56			658	56			515	44
	Rural	4,042			2,588	64			2,588	64			1,454	36
	Total	5,215	3	0	3,243	62			3,246	62			1,969	38
Lavezares	Urban	654	10	2	517	79			527	81			127	19
	Rural	3,541			2,702	76			2,702	76			839	24
	Total	4,195	10	0	3,219	77			3,229	77			966	23
Lope De Vega	Urban	436	3	1	206	47			209	48			227	52
	Rural	1,696			816	48			816	48			880	52
	Total	2,132	3	0	1,022	48			1,025	48			1,107	52
Mapanas	Urban	400			183	46			183	46			217	54
	Rural	1,385			675	49			675	49			710	51
	Total	1,785			858	48			858	48			927	52
Mondragon	Urban	1,023	8	1	478	47			486	48			537	52
	Rural	4,107			2,010	49			2,010	49			2,097	51
	Total	5,130	8	0	2,488	48			2,496	49			2,634	51
Palapag	Urban	1,287	5	0	925	72			930	72			357	28
	Rural	3,962			2,765	70			2,765	70			1,197	30
	Total	5,249	5	0	3,690	70			3,695	70			1,554	30
Pambujan	Urban	1,713	9	1	753	44			762	44			951	56
	Rural	2,387			955	40			955	40			1,432	60
	Total	4,100	9	0	1,708	42			1,717	42			2,383	58
Rosario	Urban	363			221	61			221	61			142	39
	Rural	1,209			655	54			655	54			554	46
	Total	1,572			876	56			876	56			696	44
San Antonio	Urban	168			107	64			107	64			61	36
	Rural	1,522			914	60			914	60			608	40
	Total	1,690			1,021	60			1,021	60			669	40
San Isidro	Urban	532	5	1	258	48			263	49			269	51
	Rural	3,948			1,859	47			1,859	47			2,089	53
	Total	4,480	5	0	2,117	47			2,122	47			2,358	53
San Jose	Urban	579	8	1	359	62			367	63			212	37
	Rural	1,944			1,148	59			1,148	59			796	41
	Total	2,523	8	0	1,507	60			1,515	60			1,008	40
San Roque	Urban	1,338	10	1	961	72			971	73			367	27
	Rural	1,882			1,456	77			1,456	77			426	23
	Total	3,220	10	0	2,417	75			2,427	75			793	25
San Vicente	Urban	341			136	40			136	40			205	60
	Rural	955			367	38			367	38			588	62
	Total	1,296			503	39			503	39			793	61
Silvino Lobos	Urban	404			372	92			372	92			32	8
	Rural	1,532			252	16			252	16			1,280	84
	Total	1,936			624	32			624	32			1,312	68
Victoria	Urban	556	7	1	221	40			228	41			328	59
	Rural	1,923			649	34			649	34			1,274	66
	Total	2,479	7	0	870	35			877	35			1,602	65
Provincial Total	Urban	24,296	156	1	14,521	60			14,677	60			9,619	40
	Rural	65,370			38,196	58			38,196	58			27,174	42
	Total	89,666	156	0	52,717	59			52,873	59			36,793	41

Table 4.2.2 Number of Student and School Toilet Facilities by Municipality

Name of Municipality		Number of School	Number of Student	Number of Toilets		
				Sanitary	Unsanitary	Total
Allen	Public	14	3,928	14		14
	Private	3	530	7		7
	Total	17	4,458	21		21
Biri	Public	13	2,352	17		17
	Private					
	Total	13	2,352	17		17
Bobon	Public	17	4,228	46		46
	Private	1	92	2		2
	Total	18	4,320	48		48
Capot	Public	11	2,870	31		31
	Private					
	Total	11	2,870	31		31
Catannan (Capital)	Public	47	13,884	54		54
	Private	4	1,207	8		8
	Total	51	15,091	62		62
Catubig	Public	41	5,693	66		66
	Private					
	Total	41	5,693	66		66
Gamay	Public	22	6,230	78		78
	Private					
	Total	22	6,230	78		78
Lacang	Public	60	9,837	90		90
	Private	1	480	4		4
	Total	61	10,317	94		94
Lapinig	Public	14	2,874	10		10
	Private					
	Total	14	2,874	10		10
Las Navas	Public	53	5,502	36		36
	Private					
	Total	53	5,502	36		36
Lavezares	Public	24	5,404	35		35
	Private	2	253	4		4
	Total	26	5,657	39		39
Lope De Vega	Public	25	2,227	27		27
	Private					
	Total	25	2,227	27		27
Mapanas	Public	10	2,548	13	9	22
	Private					
	Total	10	2,548	13	9	22
Mondragon	Public	25	4,528	30		30
	Private	1	105	2		2
	Total	26	4,633	32		32
Palapag	Public	29	6,873	24		24
	Private					
	Total	29	6,873	24		24
Panibujan	Public	19	6,243	54		54
	Private					
	Total	19	6,243	54		54
Rosario	Public	11	2,391	71		71
	Private					
	Total	11	2,391	71		71
San Antonio	Public	9	2,200	20		20
	Private					
	Total	9	2,200	20		20
San Isidro	Public	15	5,635	70		70
	Private					
	Total	15	5,635	70		70
San Jose	Public	12	3,132	46	5	51
	Private	1	196	6		6
	Total	13	3,328	52	5	57
San Roque	Public	12	3,652	37		37
	Private					
	Total	12	3,652	37		37
San Vicente	Public	5	1,450	34		34
	Private					
	Total	5	1,450	34		34
Silvino Lobos	Public	17	1,647	17		17
	Private					
	Total	17	1,647	17		17
Victoria	Public	16	3,337	18		18
	Private					
	Total	16	3,337	18		18
Provincial Total	Public	521	108,565	938	14	952
	Private	13	2,863	33		33
	Total	534	111,428	971	14	985

Table 4.2.3 Number of Public Toilets Facilities in 1998

Name of Municipality	Public Markets			Bus/Jeepney Terminals			Parks/Playground			Total Number of Toilets
	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	
Allen										
Biri	1		1							1
Bobon										
Capul							1		1	1
Catarman (Capital)										
Cambig	1		1				2		2	3
Gamay	1		1				2		2	3
Laoang										
Lapinig		2	2							2
Las Navas		1	1							1
Lavezares	1		1				1		1	2
Lope De Vega	1		1							1
Mapanas										
Mondragon										
Palapag							1		1	1
Pambujan	1		1				2		2	3
Rosario										
San Antonio										
San Isidro										
San Jose							1		1	1
San Roque										
San Vicente										
Silvino Lobos							1		1	1
Victoria	1		1							1
Provincial Total	7	3	10				11		11	21



5. EXISTING SECTOR ARRANGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

5.5 Sector Agencies at the Local Level

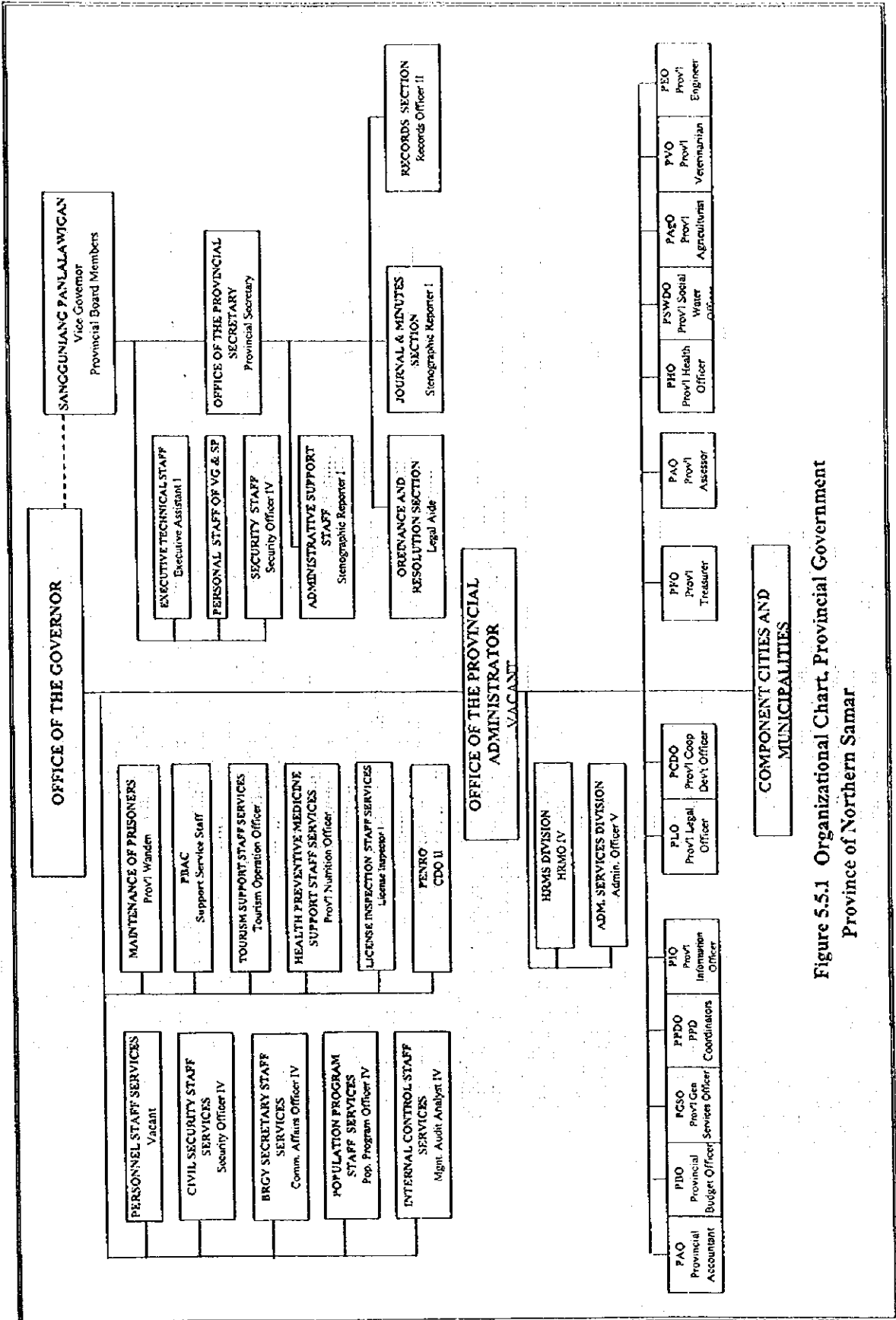


Figure S.5.1 Organizational Chart, Provincial Government Province of Northern Samar



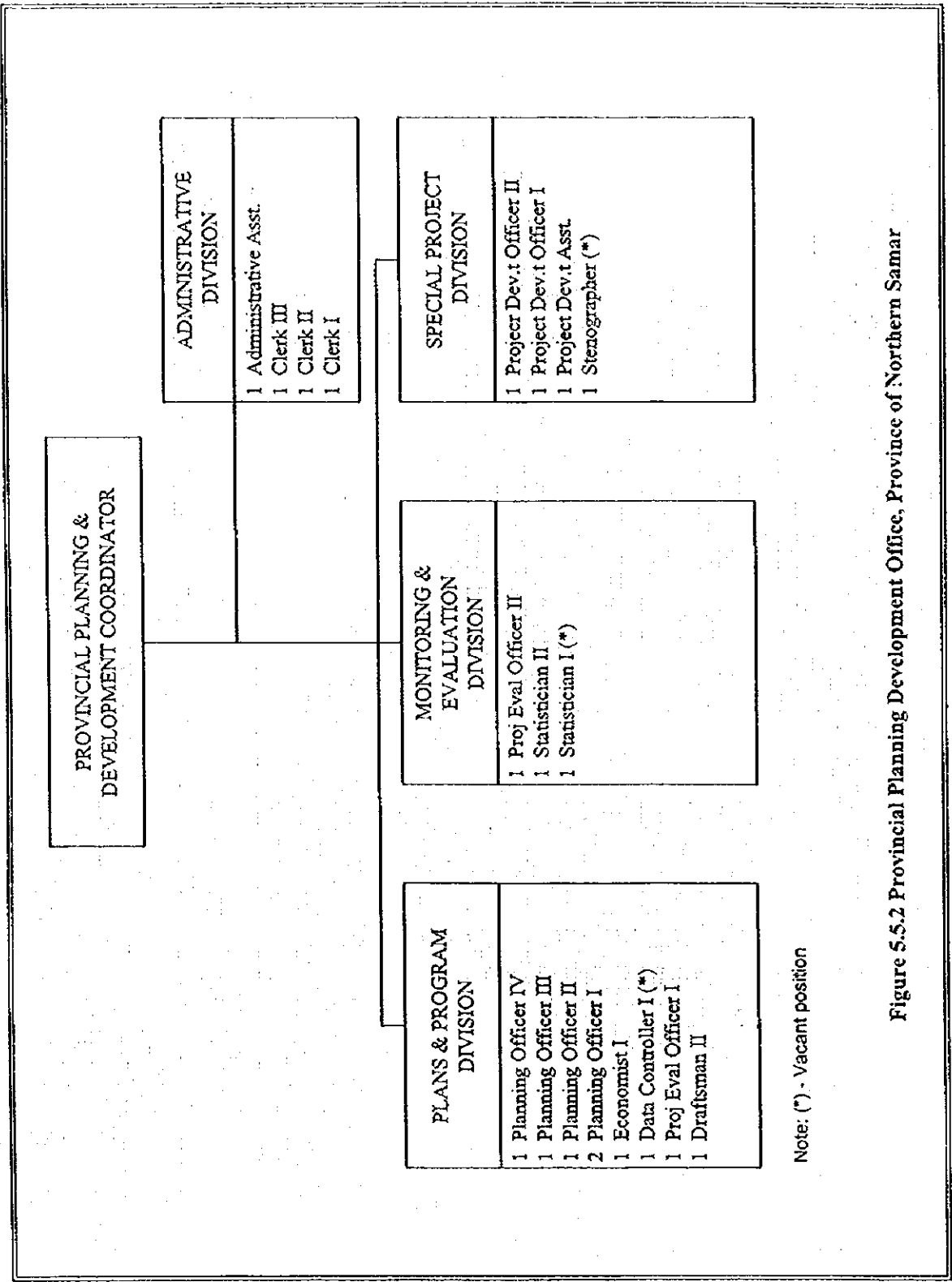


Figure S.5.2 Provincial Planning Development Office, Province of Northern Samar

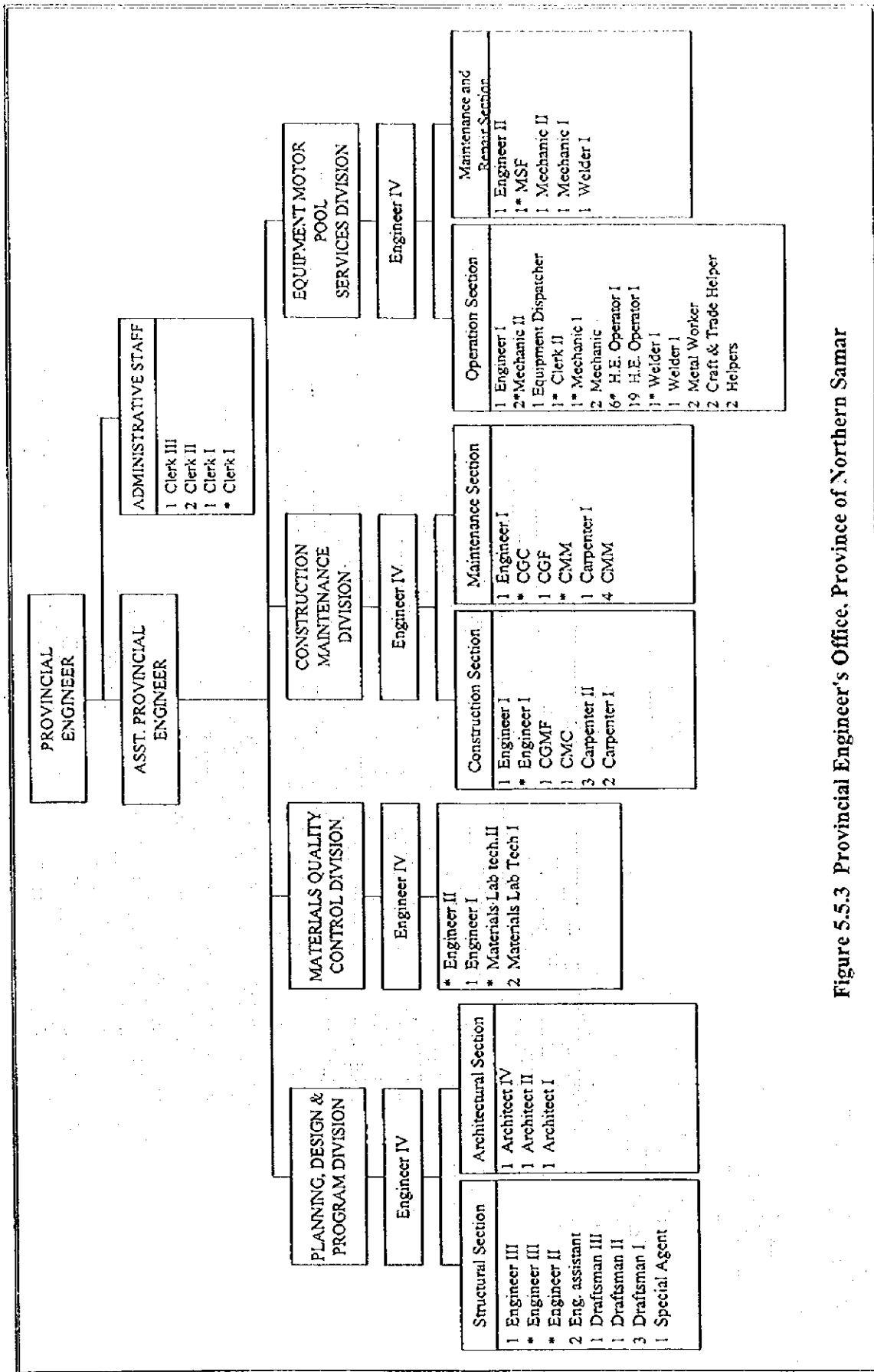


Figure 5.5.3 Provincial Engineer's Office, Province of Northern Samar

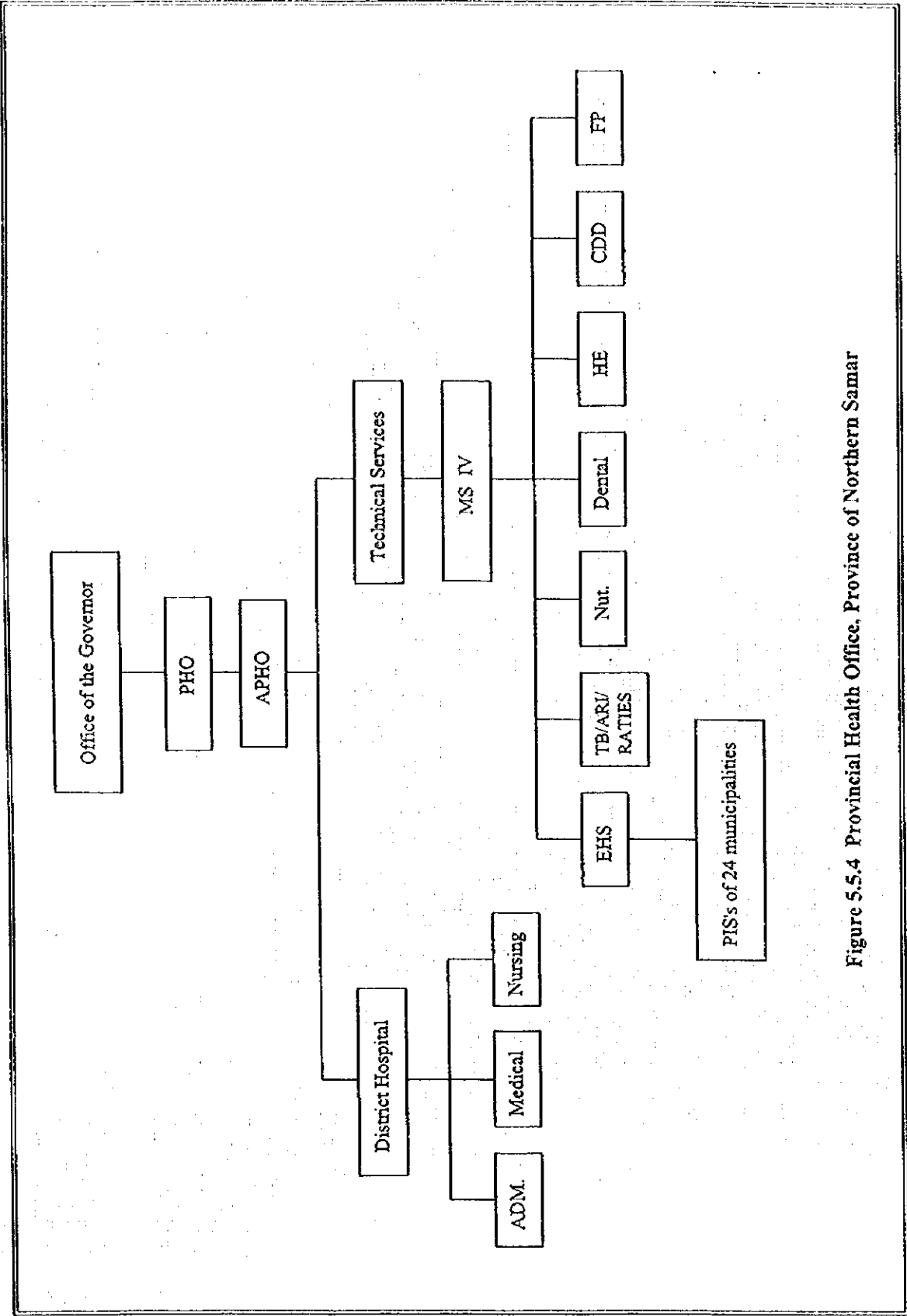


Figure 5.5.4 Provincial Health Office, Province of Northern Samar

Table 5.6.1 Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions, Programs and Projects by Donor

Donor	Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions	Programs and Projects in the Sector/Executing Agency
OECF	Providing project loans for <i>capital infrastructure (urban, rural), agricultural development, export promotion</i> . Can finance 75% of total project cost of total foreign exchange component, whichever is higher. Interest Rate: 2 to 3%; 30-year amortization with 10-year grace period. Environmental projects, interest free.	Water Supply and Sanitation Project-25rd Yen Package/DILG; Co-financing AWSOP, with World Bank and ADB/MWSS.
ADB	Providing both capital and technical assistance; Project loans: <i>agriculture, agri-industry, energy, social infra., transport and communications</i> . Program Loans: sector loans (e.g., <i>forestry, livestock, environment</i> ). Can finance 60% of total project cost or 100% of foreign exchange cost whichever is higher. Special cases can finance up to 80% of total project cost. Terms: interest rate- pool-based variable; commitment charge of 0.75% per annum; 25 years amortization period including 5-year grace period.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project/DPWH; Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project/LWUA; Technical Assistance for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Study/NEDA; Co-financing AWSOP with World Bank and OECF/MWSS.
AUSAID	Providing grant aid for <i>education, training, development, planning, resource management, environmental management, health/population, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, coal, energy development), social infrastructure, community development and agriculture</i> ; providing also supplies of commodities (steel cattle, drilling).	Water supply program in Central Visayas/RDCs and LGUs; Feasibility Study for Northern Mindanao Water and Sanitation Project.
DANIDA	Providing capital and technical assistance for <i>water supply and sanitation services and facilities, telecom ancillary equipment, small-scale power projects, environmental project, fishery and cold storage and post-harvest facilities</i> . Can finance up to 100% of foreign exchange goods and services of Danish origin, 10% local cost on a case-to-case basis. Technical assistance can be negotiated for conduct of feasibility studies if implementation of the project will require Danish financing in the future.	Water supply projects for 10 towns/LWUA; Feasibility Study for control of pollution in the Pasig River-Metro Manila; Water Supply and Sanitation Data Bank.
Government of France	Grants for feasibility studies and detailed design for projects in priority areas, e.g., <i>power generation, telecommunication, research involving high technology, water supply, air navigational equipment, etc.</i> Can finance 100% of foreign exchange costs of goods and services of French origin.	Feasibility Study for water supply project in Rizal province.
German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Providing grants for technical assistance. Promotion of <i>small and medium-scale industries, rural development, technical training, health/family planning, and environmental protection (forest management)</i> .	Water Supply for 20 Towns/LWUA; a national water supply and sanitation on-going program; special TA programs for cost recovery, monitoring and evaluation.
JICA	Providing a combination of capital assistance thru grant-aid and technical assistance thru Technical Cooperation for development survey and project type assistance which is a combination of experts, equipment and training. Technical assistance for <i>conduct of feasibility studies/master plans, provision of training, limited provision of equipment</i> . Capital assistance for <i>provision of equipment/materials for construction of hospitals, schools, research, social welfare centers</i> . Priority areas include <i>basic infrastructure, e.g. construction of facilities and supply of equipment, project development for sectors dealing with basic services (agriculture, health public welfare, environment) and human resource development (education, research, training)</i> . Can finance 100% of foreign-exchange costs of civil works, equipment, training (in Japan) and of all goods and services of Japanese origin.	Groundwater study in Manila; Feasibility Study for Balara Water Treatment Plant Feasibility Study.

Table 5.6.1 Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions, Programs and Projects by Donor

Donor	Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions	Programs and Projects in the Sector/Executing Agency
UNDP	<p>Providing technical assistance for capacity building, human resource training, technology transfer, policy research, planning, technology development and pre-investment studies; Technical assistance are formulated within country program (CP) frameworks: 6th CP (1997-2001) -poverty and sustainable livelihood, protection and regeneration of the environment and sound governance, gender equality.</p> <p>Providing grant aids for technical assistance. Priority areas: social services, particularly for children.</p>	<p>WATSAN Program for LGUs and selected BWSAs/DILG.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Providing grant aid within its strategic objectives. Six strategic objectives and one special objectives are: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao; Improve national systems for trade and investment; Reduce population growth and improve maternal and child health; Enhance management of renewable national resources; reduce emissions of greenhouse gas; broaden participation in public formulation/implementation (selected areas); prevent rapid increase of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Community-based water supply program in Palawan Province; Water supply and sanitation Study for Southern Mindanao.</p>
USAID	<p>Providing grant aid within its strategic objectives. Six strategic objectives and one special objectives are: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao; Improve national systems for trade and investment; Reduce population growth and improve maternal and child health; Enhance management of renewable national resources; reduce emissions of greenhouse gas; broaden participation in public formulation/implementation (selected areas); prevent rapid increase of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Barangay Water Program (BWP) for communities with populations of less than 10,000; TA for private sector participation in the sector.</p>
World Bank	<p>Providing capital assistance in the form of: under IBRD and IDA. IBRD (Project/Program) Loans: Interest rate = less than 7%, 20 years amortization with 5 years grace period; IDA Loans: interest free with 30 to 40-year amortization period. Providing also technical assistance in the form of ESW, IDF, Poverty and Human Resource Development Project Preparation and Policy Notes. Can finance 100% of foreign exchange costs of the project. Priority areas: power and energy, roads and railways, telecommunications, ports, water supply and sanitation, agriculture and social services.</p>	<p>AWSOP co-financed with ADB and OECF/MWSS; TA for a Water Supply Sector Program Study/DILG; TA on private sector participation in the water supply and sanitation sector; Water Districts Development Project. LGU-Urban Water and Sanitation Project.</p>

## (1) Foreign Agencies

The World Bank supported the *First Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Project* or *FW4SP*. This project provided capital funds (US\$58.0M) for rural water supply system in Luzon provinces and sanitation system nationwide based on completed provincial master plans. The project concept called for a community-based approach through BWSAs. The project was implemented from 1991 to 1995 with an extension up to 1997. Subsequently, the Capacity Enhancement Program (CEP) with DILG as implementing agency was conducted until the end of 1997.

In addition, the World Bank prepared a new loan for DILG implementation - the *Local Government Unit Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Project (LGUWSSP)*. This project aims to support the water supply requirement in the urban centers of approximately 250 small and medium-sized municipalities nationwide, benefitting about 6 million people. The project consists of three components, namely: i) Water and Sanitation Facilities Component, ii) Institutional Development Component and iii) Technical Assistance Component. The project is to be implemented from 1999 to 2006 in three phases, and estimated cost is US\$ 250 M. More information on this project is attached on the following pages.

UNDP assists the *Institution Building for Decentralized Implementation of Community-Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Project* or *IBWSSP* known as *UNDP PHI/93/010 Project* under the Fifth Country Program (1994-1997). This project directly responds to the government's Poverty Alleviation Program. UNDP provides assistance in strengthening the institution involved in the delivery of water supply and sanitation services with emphasis on support to local government units, NGOs, and communities through the BWSAs. The project will complement earlier efforts by UNDP (through the UNDP/ World Bank Water and Sanitation Program) to promote appropriate cost effective technologies in water and sanitation and to improve the training capacity of the sector. The project covered seven (7) provinces; 180 sub-projects were implemented in the objective areas during implementation period 1994-1997.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports the sector through the Philippines Plan of Action for Children. Apart from hardware support in the priority project site, UNICEF assisted NEDA in updating the national master plan. UNICEF works through the inter-agency committee on environmental health and through NGOs. With the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF has been assisting in the

preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and in strengthening the sector monitoring system. As part of these various assistance, UNICEF supported NEDA in 1997 for the assessment of WATSAN Sector of Eastern Visayas (Region VIII) and Southern Mindanao (This was compelled by the sudden and unexpected occurrence of water-borne epidemics that hit Region XI).

Asian Development Bank (ADB) support the *Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project (RW3SP)* through sector lending approach for the 20 prospect provinces of the country. The project area covers about 3,000 rural communities with population ranging from 200 to 5,000 persons in provinces located in Luzon, Visayas (Biliran, Eastern Samar and Southern Leyte included from Region VIII) and Mindanao. RW3SP will: i) provide capacity-building to local government units (LGUs) to enhance the delivery of social services, ii) improve social infrastructure for basic needs such as water supply and sanitation, and iii) reduce poverty incidence. The project also includes: i) comprehensive institutional capacity-building, ii) community development program, iii) point source water supply systems, and iv) public and household latrine facilities. This will be implemented from 1995 - 2000. More information on this project is attached on the following pages.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been extending a grant aid program for the *Rural Environmental Sanitation Project* which is/was jointly implemented by DPWH and DOH. The project covered construction of Level I and II rural water systems and school toilet facilities in ten- (10) provinces. With DPWH, rural water supply systems were constructed at the evacuation centers for the Pinatubo refugees. JICA also supported the ground water development study in Cavite province (with LWUA) and the institutional development activities for MWSS. The *PW4SPs* for the nine (9) provinces in Luzon area were completed through previous technical cooperation.

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) provided financial assistance for the *RWS IV Project*. It provided a loan of up to Y 5.08B, with a counterpart fund of P 400M. The project covered construction/rehabilitation of Level I systems, construction of workshop building and procurement of various equipments. OECF has also been supporting the *Provincial Cities Water Supply Project* of LWUA and the *Angat Water Supply Optimization Project* of MWSS.

DILG requested OIECF last year to provide a loan for the *Water Supply and Sanitation Project* or *WSSP* for the 6 provinces (based on JICA assisted PW4SPs). The project will achieve additional service coverage both for water supply and sanitation as follows: 549,100 persons with water supply, 9,579 households provided with latrines, 18,750 students with 375 school toilets and 72 public toilets.

The *Barangay Water Program (BWP)* was a special project being implemented by the then Ministry of Local Government (now DILG) with financial assistance from the USAID. The program envisions to alleviate the health standards of small rural farming and fishing communities by providing safe, adequate and potable water through the establishment of public faucets or individual house connections. The systems for these communities should be owned, operated, maintained and managed by the users themselves through rural waterworks and sanitation associations. The program also intended to enhance the capabilities of local government units in project planning, programming, designing, implementation, evaluation and monitoring. Phase I of the BWP was implemented in the period 1978 – 1981; Phase II started in 1982 and was extended until December 1987. Phase II operations officially ended in December 1987, but a one-year winding-up period was agreed upon between the GOP and USAID. USAID extended loans to cover the construction costs and the installation of facilities on a reimbursement basis while the GOP through DILG shouldered the operational, training and personnel costs. Through BWP, waterworks projects were implemented in 50 provinces, 22 cities and 7 municipalities.

The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) supported the *Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project* through a \$ 14.65M grant. The project was implemented by the LGUs and the Regional Development Council. Project components include: planning and monitoring information systems; infrastructure planning and rehabilitation; and institution building with an emphasis on community management based on experience from other AIDAB-funded projects. The project period was extended until 1997.

The *Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Enhancement Project (WPEP)* funded by AusAid through WSP-EAP aims: i) to initiate a systematic program of applied research examining what works and what does work in the field from the recent past and from the new generation of WATSAN projects, ii) to provide technical advice to any privately sponsored community-based field experiments which would seek to apply demand-responsive approaches to bring sustainable WSS; iii) to enhance capacity building



programs and implemented to LGUs about operationalizing demand-responsive approaches in the field and; iv) to help refine policy implementation guideline, and policy where were learned from the field. WPEP is an applied research activity. It will help National Government consolidate its facilitative role in the future. Its structured approach will be a key collaborative activity with NEDA's new Project Performance Monitoring System (PPMS). The project will be executed by DILG in coordination with NEDA in two years from 1999.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) carried out until March 1998 pre-feasibility study of *Malalag Bay Alliance Water Supply Project*. This project covers ten (10) coastal municipalities. The project includes water source development, construction of storage, transmission and distribution facilities, and service connections. Basic construction costs will be allocated between MBA and its municipalities. Implementation period is scheduled from 1998 to 2002. The Malalag Bay Area Development Office will submit a proposal for assistance to CIDA through the Regional Management Committee of NEDA Region XI office.

## **(2) WATSAN project by GOP**

To provide safe/accessible water and sanitation serves to the basic sector groups within the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities; to enhance the capabilities of the target LGUs in terms of WATSAN planning, implementation and maintenance of the facilities; and to minimize the incidence of water borne diseases through proper site selection, disinfection of contaminated water sources and management waster water, the project of the WATSAN component of PAF 2 (Poverty Alleviation Fund 2 – Potable Water Development and Sanitation Component) was implemented with GOP fund in all the 960 municipalities belonging to the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> class. The project started from 1997 to 1998. GOP provided project fund of P533M (P485,000 for each municipality as capital outlay). The project was implemented with a strategy: i) facility construction by the LGUs themselves; ii) water supply facilities limited to Level I hand pumps with some Level II on a case to case basis; iii) provision of skills enhancement training for LGU personnel; iv) provision of assistance to LGUs in the organization, training, and sustainability of BWSAs; v) installation of an effective projects monitoring and evaluation network; and other effective arrangements.

### **(3) Local Government Unit - Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (LGUWSSP)**

#### **1) Project Objectives**

The Project has the following objectives: (i) to assist LGUs in improving and sustaining the provision of water, sanitation, drainage and other environmental services to their urban populations; (ii) to build institutional capability for decentralized planning, implementation and management of water and sanitation services at all levels of government national provincial and municipal; and (iii) to test the implementation of the government policy framework vis-a-vis LGU financing of local infrastructure.

#### **2) Basic Project Principles**

The project is based on two underlying principles aimed at ensuring project sustainability, to wit: (i) The "demand driven approach" in project development and implementation, meaning that the project shall provide services that the consumers want and are willing to pay for and that the services shall be managed at the lowest appropriate levels; and (ii) The adoption of commercial principles in the management/operation of water utilities by involving the private sector, or simply put, the facilities must be operated as commercial entities and water treated as an economic commodity.

#### **3) The Project Rules**

- i) The project promotes full cost recovery, that is, the tariff to be paid by the consumers should cover the cost of operation and maintenance and the repayment of the LGU DBP loan.
- ii) The system shall be operated by a private operator under a long-term lease contract with the LGU.

#### **4) Project Coverage**

The project aims to support the water supply requirement in the urban centers of approximately 250 small and medium-sized municipalities, benefiting about 6 million people. There are two sets of market targets, namely: (i) Municipalities/cities, irrespective of income class, which have not formed a water district; and (ii) Municipalities/cities, irrespective of income class, which have water districts but are not in LWUA's current program of assistance (in which case, the LGU should secure a certification/clearance to that effect. In the event that the local water district is

servicing a loan from LWUA, the local water district shall seek clearance from LWUA prior to entering into an agreement with LGU concerned in any program of system expansion rehabilitation).

5) Project Components

The project consists of three components, namely:

Part A Water and sanitation facilities component

- construction/improvement/rehabilitation of Level III water facilities
- provision/improvement of sanitation facilities construction/improvement
- construction/improvement of urban drainage

Part B Institutional development component

- Training of LGUs in decentralized planning, implementation and management of water facilities applying the following commercial principles:

i) Demand-driven approach, ii) Private sector participation, iii) Full cost recovery

Part C Technical assistance component consists of

- This component consists of i) Feasibility study and ii) Detailed engineering

6) Estimated cost and implementation timetable

Phase	World Bank	LGU	Total	LGU Coverage
I. 1999 - 2002	\$ 23.3 M	\$13.7 M	\$ 37.0 M	40
II. 2000 - 2004	60.0 M	20.0 M	80.0 M	80
III. 2003 - 2006	100.0 M	33.0 M	133.0 M	130
Total	\$ 183.3 M	\$ 66.7 M	\$ 250.0 M	250

\* The required LGU equity ranges from 10% -25% of the total project cost.

7) Relending Terms

World Bank funds shall be channeled thru the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) which shall relend them as subproject loans to the LGUs. The DBP subproject loans shall include costs of feasibility study, technical design and construction of the water facility. Basic terms of the loan are: i) Interest per annum: 15 % per annum, ii) Amortization period: 15 years with 3-year grace period.

8) DBL Scheme

The subprojects will be implemented thru the DBL (Design, Build and Lease). A qualified private constructor designs and constructs the facility (while F/S is done by WB consultant), and another private entity, qualified, undertakes the system operation thru a lease contract with LGU (respective municipality).

#### (4) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project (RW3SP)

##### 1) Project overview

The RW3SP's objectives are: i) to improve the capacity of sector agencies in enhancing the delivery of social services; ii) to provide safe, adequate and reliable WSS services to selected low-income rural communities through community-based arrangements; and iii) to support health and hygiene education, water quality surveillance, and community management activities. The project will help develop the technical capability of LGUs and communities in the planning, implementation and O&M of basic WSS services, promote a sense of subproject ownership and enhance community management of rural WSS services, and improve health and hygiene education in the Project areas to ensure the sustainability of Project benefits.

The project will cover about 3,000 rural communities (barangays) with populations ranging from 200 to 5,000 persons. This represents about 50% of the total number of communities in the SRA (Social Reform Agenda) provinces in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao that are also the least developed in the country. Presently, only about 40% of the rural population in these provinces have adequate access to safe and reliable WSS facilities compared with the nation wide average of 70% for the rural areas.

SRA provinces: Batanes, Benguet, Abra, Ifugao, Apayao, Kalinga, Mt. Province, Aurora, Masbate, Romblon, Antique, Guimaras, Biliran, Eastern Samar, Southern Leyte, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi

The project involves institutional development and improvement of WSS in about 3,000 rural income communities through the construction and rehabilitation of WSS facilities serving approximately 2.0 million persons and thereby increase the coverage of the project areas rural population from 40 to 90 percent by the year 2000. The project will cover five years and 50% of the rural communities in the poorest provinces under the National Rural WSS Development Programs. The project consists of two main parts; Part A: Institutional Development, and Part B: Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities.

Part A. Institutional Development consists of four components

- Capacity building program for local institutions covering training courses for LGUs
- Community management program to help the communities to design and set up cost recover, O&M and the community management organization

- Health and hygiene education program focusing in safe drinking water, good habits for personal hygiene and the control of diarrhea. Various media will be used. Educational material (handouts, posters, cassettes and vide tapes) will be developed. A total of 750 person-months of sanitary inspector and 750 person months of midwives will implement the education program covering the target communities
- Water quality control and surveillance program: A total of 500 person months of sanitary inspectors and 500 person months of water quality technicians will establish this program in the project provinces, in addition, 50 laboratories will be constructed and equipped.

Part B. WSS Facilities consists of subprojects for the construction and rehabilitation of point source (Level I) water supply systems. It is estimated that over 6,100 new water supply systems will be constructed. In addition, 2,000 shallow and deep wells, 130 springs, and transmission lines will be rehabilitated. The subprojects will also selectively cover sanitation facilities, such as the construction of sanitary public and household latrines, and district laboratories.

## 2) Cost estimates and budgetary requirement

Based on the cost estimates of the eight representative subprojects appraised and the subprojects proposed for about 200 communities the total cost of the designated segment of the rural was investment program the project is estimated at \$57.4 million equivalent, including taxes and duties as well as interest during construction. The foreign exchange cost is estimated at \$20.0 million equivalent (including \$1.4 million for interest and service chare during construction) or about 35 percent of the project cost, and the local currency cost is \$ 37.4 million equivalent of about 65% of the project cost. The fund to be provided by the government to the executing and implementing agencies will be channeled through regular budgetary allocations. Each province participation in the project will provide for the contribution of 10% for the total cost of each subproject in a particular province.

## 3) Implementation Schedule

Designed to commence in mid 1997, the project is planned to implement over a period of five years, with completion expected by 1 August 2001. The advance project preparation activities that have been carried out in about 200 communities in the project areas through the community management approach will ensure that the project gets off to a fast start.

Table 5.7.1 Matrix of Current Practices and Issues from Rapid Assessment of Subject Provinces and Local Offices of Central Government Agencies

Areas	Institutional	Technical	Financial	Community Development
1. Provincial Government Offices of Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Samar, Biliran, Leyte and Southern Leyte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector implementation is project-based arrangement by setting up a multi-agency team/task force. There is no overall mechanism and responsibility delineation among members wherein interrelationships/linkages are clearly shown.</li> <li>• There is no current provincial plan for the sector except for the annual investment plan that serves as the basis for project funding and Local Development &amp; Investment Plan (LDIP) as a "Shopping List". As planning is budget centered, it focuses on the completion of facilities resulting to haphazard planning and poor/absence of maintenance of constructed facilities.</li> <li>• Management is a process requiring input at every level. At the barangay level, facilities are to be managed by the community. Management at higher levels is also necessary to effectively and efficiently implement a plan and requires administration abilities, and technical, negotiation, finance and economic skills.</li> <li>• Qualifications and experiences of the provincial office staff are sometimes inadequate/inappropriate for their allotted responsibilities. This is important as the municipal government, having no permanent staff for water supply, requires support from the provincial government.</li> <li>• Training has been irregularly organized. Course materials are complicated and provided a very wide range of topics that are difficult to absorb by the participants at one given time considering their background and experience.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project identification is usually upon the request of the barangay/municipal officials and approval is done by the Sanguniang Panlalawigan (SP).</li> <li>• Most of constructions are by administration with procurement of materials done by the LGUs.</li> <li>• Majority of the wells constructed by DPWH is abandoned/non-operational due to user's attitude which suggest the need of community organization.</li> <li>• O&amp;M is participated by barangay officials with LGUs providing technical and material supply assistance upon request.</li> <li>• Dry-type sanitary toilet shall be considered in areas where water is not available.</li> <li>• Water quality problems, such as coliform contamination, salt water intrusion, high iron and manganese content, etc. are often encountered especially in shallow wells resulting to abandonment of these wells.</li> <li>• There is a shortage of equipment and supplies at all levels of administration. Technologies are sometimes inappropriate to local conditions (e.g., no readily available spares for pumps).</li> <li>• More extensive data on groundwater resource is required to determine potential yields and chemical quality. Very limited drilling expertise/equipment.</li> <li>• Proper O&amp;M is unlikely without significant training and equipment support at the barangay association level.</li> <li>• Toilets in schools are not used because there is no water. FW4SP design has to be redesigned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income of the province comes from local taxes, IKA, national wealth share (3 provinces), and revenues from economic enterprises.</li> <li>• Budgeting is guided by DILG circulars and approval is by the SP.</li> <li>• Budgetary allocation to the sector comes from 20% development fund capital expenditures for projects. However, the allocation by sector is lumped under general headings, so that allocation for WATSAN projects cannot be readily identified in the listing.</li> <li>• Counterpart fund of LGUs for sector projects is usually for material purchase and the community is providing their labor. Sometimes, the provincial government allocates funds for WATSAN projects and the municipal government put up its counterpart fund provided by the province.</li> <li>• Cost recovery mechanisms by LGUs and the users are not in place. BWSAs and RWSAs charge water fees for O&amp;M purposes only and do not consider capital costs. Rates are usually based on agreement among association members.</li> <li>• Logistics and incentives for water associations are sourced through the barangays but are limited and most often subject to availability of funds.</li> <li>• Most of the provinces have accessed development banks to finance infrastructure projects and purchase of equipment. Foreign assistance, e.g., CIDA, UNICEF, is availed through the Regional Development Council.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited involvement of local communities/end-users particularly in the planning and maintenance of facilities.</li> <li>• Active involvement of religious NGOs as community organizers.</li> <li>• No established arrangement on gender-responsiveness.</li> <li>• There is little investigation of socio-cultural issues related to WATSAN; there is not enough commonsense understanding of the community it is working with. Little attention is given to or understanding of ethnic groups which is a serious constraint on sustainability.</li> <li>• BWSAs formed by the DPWH-DEO are mostly not functioning now. A case of one BWSA which was formed thrice, the first by the DEO, then the last two times by themselves is finally working and earning income from water fee collection. The failure for the first two times was due to low collection efficiency and money mismanagement.</li> <li>• No formal system for community participation in site selection and project request; participation at the grassroots level is only considered if willingness from the beneficiaries is required for project request from the provincial government. Process is for barangay government to submit request to MDC/PPDC, but no regular process for barangay to formulate projects from consultation and community participation.</li> <li>• DILG's experimented with social preparation by requiring beneficiaries to put up its equity contribution through certain amount of money or labor. Until now, the system is still functioning.</li> </ul>

Table S.7.1 Matrix of Current Practices and Issues from Rapid Assessment of Subject Provinces and Local Offices of Central Government Agencies (contd)

Areas	Institutional	Technical	Financial	Community Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For monitoring and reporting, no arrangements are made to merge reports of line agencies/offices resulting in fragmentary information and difficulty of feedback. Lack of manpower to monitor.</li> <li>There are a few functional BWSAs, then majority needs reactivation through a joint effort of the Province and DILG.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IRA is not sufficient. 20% development fund is used for other sectors as well.</li> <li>LGU managed waterworks can directly source funds from the Land Bank for initial capitalization and operation. They can request funds from the Province, particularly the barangay based waterworks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In some BWSAs, the practice is to ban those who get water but are not paying.</li> <li>Participation of NGOs in the planning process is through their membership in the MDC/PDC.</li> </ul>
2. NEDA Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communication between central and regional offices is deficient. Not all information on the on-going projects is reported to central office. Some multi/bilateral assistance are directly extended to the regional offices under certain amount, such as funds from UNICEF, Japanese government grass-root assistance. Only foreign assisted and national projects are reported regularly (quarterly reporting) by the regional office to NEDA central office.</li> <li>Regional office has just started and staffing is minimal compared to other regional offices causing difficulty in smooth implementation of the work. Plans to start computer-aided information control system. Project monitoring and evaluation system in regional level is a requisite including information on infrastructure status and investment.</li> <li>NEDA follows a general flow of reporting system within its organization. In spite of this, the central office has no complete or any information on region-specific projects.</li> </ul>			
3. DILG Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DILG has field offices down to municipal level.</li> <li>Increasing responsibilities of the DILG as a result of devolution and decentralization of authority to the LGUs, would require greater logistic support, i.e., administrative support, not only technical support.</li> </ul>			
4. DPWH - DEO			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DEO has no more budget for WATSAN activities because this has been devolved to the LGUs. However, the people still approach the office and request for financial help for its O&amp;M.</li> </ul>	

## 5.7.2 Institutional Aspect

Table 5.7.2 Office/Agencies involved in WATSAN Project

Office/Agencies	Nature of Involvement
Provincial Planning & Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formulates of comprehensive development plans and policies for the PDC</li> <li>Integrates and coordinates sectoral plans by functional groups and monitor and evaluate program(s)/project(s) implementation.</li> </ul>
Provincial Engineering Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assists in the construction, operation and maintenance of the WATSAN facilities</li> </ul>
Provincial Health Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducts water quality examination examination thru Sanitary Inspector</li> <li>Conduct health and hygiene education thru RHU</li> </ul>
Provincial Accounting Office, Budget Office, Treasury Office, General Service Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for provincial administrative works</li> </ul>
Barangay/Municipal governments thru Municipal Planning & Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies projects</li> <li>Provides counterpart support during implementation</li> <li>Conducts water testing thru RSI</li> </ul>
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides consultancy services especially in CO/CD works</li> </ul>
DILG, Provincial Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducts/assists training especially on topics related to human resource development</li> </ul>
District Engineering Offices of DPWH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implements central government funded projects</li> <li>Provides some assistance to Barangays</li> </ul>
Water Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides water supply coverage in urban areas</li> </ul>
Sangguniangs (LGU Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopts priority programs and projects and appropriates funds</li> </ul>
Local Development Councils of LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute multi-sectoral development of LGUs</li> </ul>
Regional Development Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute multi-sectoral development of the region</li> </ul>

### Sector Issues and Problems

The implementation of the water supply and sanitation undertaken by the different agencies encounters issues and problems which primarily concerns with existing policy, existing institutional arrangement and management, access to financing institutions and capability



building issues that needs to be addressed if LGUs are now given the full responsibility in project implementation.

**(1) Issues on Policy**

1) Weak enforcement of laws, policies and regulations

The apparent weakness in the enforcement of water resources laws, rules and regulation could be seen in the prevalence of illegal tapping of urban and irrigation water by parties who do not possess permits, the unregulated exploitation of ground water resources through drilling without permits secured at NWRB or any deputized agencies for that matter, in inefficient use of limited resources available, pollution of water bodies and degradation of the environment.

2) ICC – Financing policy to devolved services

One of the constraints in the implementation of this policy is obviously seen in the varied level of capability and readiness of the LGUs to provide and manage reliable water supply and sanitation services and the lack of political will to pursue development initiatives without depending too much on grants assistance from the national government.

3) Economic regulation and market

While it has been established that there are significant advantages to adopting economic and market- based instrument, the actual policy shift has been slow. Most apparent is the lack of technical capabilities and data required to enable to design and implement these policy reforms. Political difficulties encountered under the current institutional and regulatory framework and the viewing of water as free and public good to one which has a price should be fully understood.

**(2) Issues on Institutional and Management Framework**

1) Lack of integrated management and non-systematic approach to water resources

For the water resources sector, the existing institutional and regulatory framework is the result of incremental developments for the past years, each in response to particular changes. This had led the absence of an integrated water resources management system that adopts a holistic approach in the organization of the system. Though NWRB is seen to be the over all coordinating and regulatory body for this sector, yet it lacks technical capabilities and still needs institutional strengthening to fulfill its functions.

2) Too many agencies involved in the sector

These are more than twenty government agencies involved in different aspects of the water sector resulting inevitably in a fragmented approach to water management. With this number of agencies involved, it resulted to overlapping of work, varied types of data needed depending on the agency that implements which creates confusion at the LGU level.

3) Inter-agency coordination

For tri-agency program such as DPWH, DILG and DOH implementing water supply projects, weak coordination had been demonstrated. There was difficulty in synchronizing activities which deals on physical construction of facilities (DPWH) as to activities that entails training of provincial and municipal water and sanitation task forces and formation of BWSAs where target facilities will be constructed (DILG) and the installation of latrines and promotion of health and education programs (DOH).

4) Absence of an over all planing framework to guide investment activities.

As a result of too many agencies involved in the sector and the fragmentation of water resources management, there are no cross-sectoral water resource plans to integrate effectively the various water and land use activities. Water quality and quantity management, and proper utilization of surface and groundwater.

5) Lack of data management

The main problem concerning to data management are the inadequacy of the network coverage, outdated monitoring equipment, scattered data collection responsibilities, lack of continuous data records and lack of an integrated water resources data base. Most data collection efforts are project related and are usually discontinued once the project is terminated.

6) Accountability and responsiveness of stakeholders

A lot has been said about improving the delivery of water supply and sanitation services by LGUs in the light of the devolution policy of the government. However, little attention has been given on the extent of which these LGUs carried out their devolved functions and responsibilities to their constituents. While its true that some problems were attributed to varying levels of preparedness and capacity to implement projects at their level, it can also be due to lack of political-will and commitment of the LGUs to perform their tasks and accountabilities.

7) Absence of over-all coordination body

Due to fragmental planning and implementation of sector projects, a number of agencies and offices had overlapping activities and functions. For the development of the sector to progress, there must be a body/agency/office that will serve as a focal point, responsible for all related initiatives.

8) Lack of available staff at the LGU level

In the light of devolved policy as enacted in the LGC and NEDA Board No.4 where LGUs could now implement all levels of water supply services, a need to develop their capability and interpersonal skills to ensure sustainability of projects. But it has been observed that the provincial and municipal planning staff who are supposed to be responsible for managing, coordinating, implementing training programs at the local levels and monitoring the performance of BWSAs/RWSAs are unable to devote full time due to lack of staff and too many job assignments with other projects.

9) Large demand for training

Various training programs have been developed and designed to suit the needs for training with different levels of approaches for foreign and locally funded projects. However, due to lack of funds to support the training programs, training opportunities were not fully delivered to the recipient LGUs. And, there is another issue on training that due to large number of barangays to be covered nationwide, some of these were not able to access training provided by the different agencies like DILG. This could also be attributed to the geographic location, accessibility to these areas and lack of initiative of the LGUs to request training which could then be prioritized based on immediate need.

**(3) Issues on Financial Aspects**

1) Access of the LGUs to other financing institutions

Most of the LGUs depend on their IRA to fund water supply projects which often times limit them to implement only for level I facilities. Although the LGUs initiated to take risk in borrowing from banks to finance Level II or III systems, they are constrained to pursue the loan due to high interest rates imposed by the financing institutions, requirements need the hold-out of their IRA, and some LGUs lack information where to access funding.

2) Cost sharing arrangement

With the limited available funds to be used in implementing water supply and sanitation projects, cost sharing mechanism have been encourage to LGUs to feel sense of ownership of the system. However, the lack of political-will and lack of commitment of the leaders hinders the success of its implementation.

3) Varied level of preparedness of the LGUs

In the light of NEDA-ICC financing policy where no subsidy from the national government will be provided for Level II and III systems and 0 (zero) to 50 percent will be subsidized by national government but limited only to Level I for 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities, it has been observed that most of the LGUs are dependent on grants/assistance provided by the national government or other funding institutions.

**5.8 Community Development**

**5.8.1 General**

**(1) RESULTS OF THE BARANGAY KEY INFORMANT SURVEY FOR NORTHERN SAMAR**

**I. BARANGAY**

**A. General**

The barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines. It is headed by a barangay captain who is elected for a three-year term. Together with the barangay council, the barangay captain is responsible for running the affairs of the barangay. Water supply and sanitation sector projects are important to the barangay. Benefits are directly related to health and productivity, as well to improved economic activities in the community.

The key informant survey was conducted in three barangays representing three municipalities in Northern Samar. The key informants were either an official of the barangay council, an official of the BWSA, or a recognized community leader. The purpose of the survey was to find out the degree and type of government assistance on the sector that cascades from the national government down to the barangay level. The barangays surveyed were: Dale (San Roque), Bantayan (San Roque) and Libas (Lavezares).

## **B. Community Organization**

### **1. Manner of Participation in Sector Development**

The need for water supply and sanitation facilities is discussed within and prioritized by the Barangay Development Council (BDC). If the barangay is not able to finance the WATSAN project from its own funds, the BDC then endorses the project to the municipality. Again, the prioritization and funding of the endorsed project is discussed in the municipal development council (MDC). If the municipality can finance said project, then it does so, usually by providing technical and material support. The barangay is asked to contribute its share, which is usually in the form of free labor. If, however, the municipality cannot fund the barangays request, the project is once again endorsed, but this time to the province. The project is then discussed/prioritized and provided funding by the provincial development council. If implemented by the province, a counterpart is asked of the barangay and sector participation is in the form of free labor and/or donations in cash or in kind.

### **2. Existing Community Organization Serving /Acting as the Water Association**

The BWSA is still the WATSAN organization that provides water service in the barangays surveyed, although the barangay councils have demonstrated active participation in the provision of safe, potable water to their constituents.

### **3. Role of the Barangay Council in O&M Assistance in the Form of Funds/ Manpower/Materials**

The barangay councils provide direct assistance in the operation and maintenance of the water systems. They coordinate with the local government units (PHO/MHO) in extending technical and functional assistance to the BWSA.

The barangay councils are also willing to pay for the training of community members/volunteers on the operation and maintenance of WATSAN facilities.

## **II. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **A. General**

The beneficiaries' participation is recognized as one of the determining factors in the success of the WATSAN sector plans on the community level. Participation by the barangay people is measured by their willingness to organize themselves into a water association and

contribute their share towards its operationalization. This may come in the form of free labor, donations in kind or in cash, or their active involvement in the management, operation and maintenance of the WATSAN facilities.

## **B. Socio-Economic Conditions**

### **1. Average Monthly Income in the Rural Area**

The average monthly income of the households in the barangays surveyed ranges from ₱1,000 to ₱7,000. The list of economic activities shows the following: livestock and poultry raising, vegetable gardening, and operating a sari-sari-store from which the people earn an average of ₱2,000 per month. The list shows that both genders are equally involved in these economic activities.

### **2. Waterborne/Water Related Diseases**

Incidences of waterborne and water related diseases were reported in all the barangays surveyed. Most prevalent diseases are intestinal disorder, diarrhea, typhoid fever, schistosomiasis and skin diseases. The high incidence of waterborne diseases is compounded by the lack of effective drainage and garbage disposal systems in the areas.

## **C. Willingness to Participate**

### **1. Initiating the Organization of a WATSAN Association**

Each of the three barangays surveyed has a committee on water and sanitation within the barangay council. The key informants indicated that all the barangay councils are willing to participate in sector projects and in the operation and maintenance of WATSAN facilities. All of the respondents indicated that the barangay council is willing to pay for and/or facilitate the training for the user-beneficiary volunteers on O&M. In the area of health and sanitation education, almost all interviewees believed that the barangay council has the capability to implement information dissemination activities.

## **D. Status of BWSAs/NGOs/CBOs/POs**

### **1. Number of Barangay with Functional BWSAs**

All three barangays surveyed have BWSA organized in their communities, although the BWSA in Barangay Dale (San Roque) is not functional. These BWSAs have their respective sets of officers.

## **2. Status of NGOs/CBOs/POs**

Majority of the informants were not aware of existing NGOs/CBOs in their communities. It is only in Barangay Bantayan where NGOs were active and their areas of concern are limited to carabao dispersal and farmers' training, entrepreneurship, livestock raising, and education.

## **E. O&M Practices by Beneficiaries**

### **1. Facility Conditions**

Groundwater is widely used as source of water in the barangays surveyed although some also utilize surface water especially in Barangay Libas (Lavezares). Water facilities in the barangay were mostly shallow and deep wells constructed in as early as in 1970. Springs were also developed in Barangay Libas. Almost all of the systems/facilities are still functional but occasionally have problems. All of the respondents indicated that the water is safe for drinking.

### **2. Common Difficulties and O&M Problems Encountered**

Common problems cited by the respondents range from defective pumps to lack of funds for the maintenance work. This can be attributed to the lack of sufficient fund to maintain the operations of WATSAN facilities.

## **F. Water Charges Adopted and Collection Efficiency**

### **1. Sufficiency of Collected Charges for O&M**

Most of the respondents indicated that the residents do not pay for the operation and maintenance of their water supply facilities. Very few residents in Barangay Dale pay a small amount, which is below P10.00. Respondents, however, indicated that people are actually willing to pay for the water.

### **2. Current Practices with Affordability by Users and Manner of Fee Collection**

A BWSA collector was responsible for collecting the fees, according to the respondents from Barangay Dale.

**G. Requests by the Beneficiaries on O&M of the Facilities from LGUs and other Sources**

**I. Government Subsidies Requested by End Users**

All barangays were recipients of technical and financial assistance from the provincial and municipal government. The assistance ranged from the provision of toilet bowls and water pumps to the conduct of BWSA training.

**III. GENDER**

**A. General**

The survey results do not point to a severe lack of gender responsiveness to sector projects, but awareness of the key informants must be enhanced as to why both genders' participation is important in the WATSAN sector plans and implementation.

**B. Gender in the Composition of the Barangay Council**

In the three barangays surveyed, the total number of barangay council members is 21. Of this number, 15 were males and 6 females. Two of these barangay captains are male.

**C. Gender in the Composition of the BWSA**

Two of the three barangay have functional BWSAs. These BWSAs have active set of officers who meet only once a year. There is almost equal number of male and female members of BWSA.

**D. Gender in Participation in the O&M of the Water Facilities**

Respondents are divided on their assessment whether women participate in the O&M of the water facilities. Half said women are responsible for O&M; while the other half said the women have no participation. According to those who claimed women participated, women undertake the operation of the facilities and handle cleaning of the surroundings.



## **E. Gender in Knowledge or Awareness of Sector Related Information**

There is no gender bias when it came to awareness of sector related information. Both women and men were knowledgeable as seen from the answers to questions such as assistance extended by LGUs, facility conditions, and O&M practices.

## **(2) RESULT OF GROUP INTERVIEWS (NORTHERN SAMAR)**

### **A. General**

Group interviews were conducted in two selected barangays representing two municipalities in the province of Northern Samar. The objectives of the group survey/interviews were to identify potential service population and service level desired by the community, to assess the degree of involvement of both men and women in planning, managing, operating and maintaining WATSAN projects, and the willingness and capacity to pay of potential users.

The Project Team conducted the interviews on two sets of interviewees: an all female group and an all male group each consisting of a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 21 participants. None of the respondents belonged to the same household. Answers to interview questionnaires were made by raising of hands. The group interviews were conducted in the following barangays: Villa (Lavazares) and Coroconog (San Roque).

### **B Demographic Profile**

#### **1. Population**

The aggregate population in the two barangays was 3,276 broken down as follows: Villa (Lavazares) 2,267 and Coroconog (San Roque) 1,009.

#### **2. Households**

As indicated by the respondents, there were 600 households in the two barangays, that is, Villa (Lavazares) 427 and Coroconog (San Roque) 173.

The figure represents an average of five (5) members per household.

**TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION OF BARANGAYS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T	NO. OF HH
1. Villa (Lavazares)	1,165	1,102	2,267	427
2. Coroconog (San Roque)	402	607	1,009	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>600</b>

**3. Composition of Barangay Councils**

There were 14 barangay council members in the two barangays. Of the barangay council members, 13 (67 %) were males and 1 (33%) was female. The barangay captains in both barangays were male.

**C. Respondents' Profile****1. Number and Gender of Respondents**

There were 41 respondents in the group interviews. Of these, 21 (51%) were females and 20 (49%) are males. Table 2 presents the number of respondents by gender for each barangay:

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS**

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T	%
1. Villa (Lavazares)	10	11	21	51
2. Coroconog (San Roque)	10	10	20	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Age Bracket**

A total of 21 respondents (11 males, 10 females) belonged to 26 to 45 age bracket; 18 (8 males, 10 females) were under the 46 to 60 age bracket; and two (1 male, 1 female) constituted the 25 and below age bracket.

**TABLE 3: AGES OF THE RESPONDENTS**

AGE BRACKET	M	F	T	%
25 and Below	1	1	2	6
26-45	11	10	21	51
46-60	8	10	18	43
61 and above	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3. Level of Education

Most of the respondents (12 males, 18 females graduated from the elementary level; nine respondents (7 males, 2 females) completed high school. Meanwhile, two respondents (1 male, 1 female) were able to complete their college education.

**TABLE 4: RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION**

EDUCATION LEVEL	M	F	T	%
1. Elementary Level	-	-	-	-
2. Elementary Graduate	12	18	30	73
3. High School Level	-	-	-	-
4. High School Graduate	7	2	9	22
5. College Level	-	-	-	-
6. College Graduate	1	1	2	5
7. Vocational	-	-	-	-
8. Post Graduate	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4. Occupation

At the time of the interview, sixteen male respondents were engaged in either farming or fishing; five were service workers; and four were into business. Another 16 respondents were also engaged in mat weaving, which was not listed in the table.

**TABLE 5: OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS**

OCCUPATION	M	F	T	%
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	16	-	16	39
2. Laborer	-	-	-	-
3. Service Worker	1	4	5	12
4. Businessman/woman	3	1	4	10
5. Professional	-	-	-	-
6. Office Worker	-	-	-	-
7. Tech. Equipment Operator	-	-	-	-
8. Others	-	16	16	39
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

## D. Socio Economic Profile

### 1. Level of Education of Household Members

Twenty male household members were graduates of the elementary; four from the high school level and two from college. For the female household members, 13 graduated from elementary; seven from high school and one from college. One male household member took a vocational course.

**TABLE 6: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HH MEMBERS**

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	EDUCATED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
	M	F
1. Elementary Level	-	-
2. Elementary Graduate	20	13
3. High School Level	-	-
4. High School Graduate	4	7
5. College Level	-	-
6. College Graduate	2	1
7. Vocational	1	-
8. Post Graduate	-	-

**2. Employed Household Members**

There were 42 male household members employed at the time of the interview compared to only 5 female household members. The most productive age groups were those that belonged to both the 26 to 45 age group and the 46 to 60 age bracket.

**TABLE 7: EMPLOYED HH MEMBERS**

RESPONSE	EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		Total
	Male Members	Female Members	
25 and Below	2	2	4
26-45	18	3	21
46-60	19	-	19
61 and above	3	-	3

**3. Occupation of Household Heads and Other Members**

Out of the 47 household members employed, 31 (20 males, 11 females) were engaged in either farming or fishing. The rest was distributed to such occupations as laborer, 4; office worker, 3; professional, 2; service worker, 2; and technician, 1. There were also a few household members who worked in occupations not listed.

The majority of the household members who were gainfully employed earned a monthly income of ₱5,000.00 and below.

**TABLE 8: OCCUPATION OF HH MEMBERS**

OCCUPATION	M	F	T	%
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	20	11	31	-
2. Laborer	4	-	4	-
3. Service Worker	1	1	2	-
4. Businessman/woman	-	-	-	-
5. Professional	-	2	2	-
6. Office Worker	1	2	3	-
7. Technician	1	-	1	-
8. Others	3	1	4	-

**TABLE 9: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF HH MEMBERS**

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 5,000.00	20	20	40	98
P 5,000 to 14,999	-	-	-	-
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	1	1	2
Above P 25,000	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**4. Average Expenditures of Household**

Ninety-eight percent of the respondents' household members incurred expenses of below P5,000.00 a month. Only one female respondent reported that her family spent an average of P15,000.00 to 24,999.00.

**TABLE 10: AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES OF HH MEMBERS**

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 5,000	20	20	40	98
P 5,000 to 14,999	-	-	-	-
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	1	1	2
Above P 25,000	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**5. Practices**

*Source of Drinking Water:* Twenty-one respondents (19 male, 2 females) indicated that their source of drinking water was from communal faucets. There were 19 female respondents who reported that the source of water for the household was from springs (not listed). Only one male respondent said that a communal shallow well was his source of drinking water.

**TABLE 11: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER**

SOURCES	RESPONDENT		T	%
	M	F		
1. Communal Shallow Well	1	-	1	2
2. Communal Deep Well	-	-	-	-
3. Communal Dug Well	-	-	-	-
4. Communal Faucet	19	2	21	51
5. Private Shallow Well	-	-	-	-
6. Private Deep Well	-	-	-	-
7. Piped Water Supply	-	-	-	-
8. Private Dug Well	-	-	-	-
9. Others	-	19	19	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

*Responsible for Fetching Water.* For the male respondents, the entire household was responsible for fetching water. The male children were pointed to by 17 male respondents; the husband, 16; female children, 15 and the wife, 10. The female respondents, on the other hand, pointed to the wife as the person responsible in the household to fetch water for family's use. According to seven female respondents, the husband also assisted in this task; the male and female children, three female respondents each; and a water peddler for one of the respondents.

**TABLE 12: RESPONSIBLE FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER**

FAMILY MEMBER	USER RESPONDENT		T
	M	F	
1. Husband	16	7	23
2. Wife	10	11	21
3. Male Children	17	3	20
4. Female Children	15	3	18
5. Others	-	1	1

*Frequency of Fetching Water.* Around 66% of the respondents (10 males, 17 females) indicated that they fetched drinking water once a day. Another 32% fetched water twice daily. Only one male interviewee fetched water more than five times a day.

**TABLE 13: FREQUENCY OF FETCHING DRINKING WATER**

DURATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Once a Day	10	17	27	66
2. Twice a Day	9	4	13	32
3. 3x a Day	-	-	-	-
4. 4x a Day	-	-	-	-
5. More than 5x days	1	-	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

*Duration of Fetching Water.* All the respondents reported that it took about 10 minutes to fetch water from the source to their house.

**TABLE 14: DURATION FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER**

DURATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Less than 5 Minutes	-	-	-	-
2. About 10 Minutes	20	21	41	100
3. About 20 Minutes	-	-	-	-
4. About 30 Minutes	-	-	-	-
5. More Than 30 Minutes	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

*Problems with Source.* The majority of the respondents (20 males, 8 females) admitted that they had their share of problems with the current water source. However, there were 11 female respondents who had no problem. Two female respondents did not respond.

**TABLE 15: PROBLEM WITH SOURCE OF WATER**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. No Problem	-	11	11	27
2. There are problems	20	8	28	68
3. No response	-	2	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**E. Institutional**

**1. Presence of BWSA**

A little more than half of the respondents (11 males, 10 females) indicated that there was a BWSA in their barangay. The remaining respondents (9 males, 11 females) were not aware of the existence of a BWSA.

**TABLE 16: KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF BWSA**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	11	10	21	51
2. No	9	11	20	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2. Membership to BWSAs

Only three out of 41 respondents admitted to being a member of the BWSA. Out of the three, one said he is actively involved in the BWSA being an officer. The other two were inactive.

**TABLE 17: MEMBERSHIP TO THE BWSA**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	3	-	3	7
2. No	17	21	38	93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 18: HOW ACTIVELY INVOLVED ARE YOU IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE BWSA**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. As BWSA Officer	1	-	1	2
2. As Collection Officer	-	-	-	-
3. Assists in the repair maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
4. Attends/ Facilitates Training	-	-	-	-
5. Not active	2	-	2	5
6. As BWSA Member	-	-	-	-
7. No response	17	21	38	93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3. Who maintains the facilities of the BWSA?

There was no response from all the female respondents to the question of who maintains the facilities of the BWSA. Ten male respondents said that no one was up to the job. A lone male interviewee said that someone in the barangay did maintain the facilities.

**TABLE 19: RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING BWSA FACILITIES**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Someone in the Barangay	1	-	1	2
2. Professional caretaker	-	-	-	-
3. Someone from the BWSA	-	-	-	-
4. No one	10	-	10	24
5. Don't know	-	-	-	-
6. No Response	9	21	30	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>



**4. Interested to be a member of BWSA**

About 75% of the respondents (20 males, 11 females) indicated interest in becoming a member of BWSA once it is formed and/or activated in their respective barangays. Ten female respondents did not respond to this question.

**TABLE 20: INTEREST OF RESPONDENTS TO JOIN BWSA**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Interested	20	11	31	75
2. Not Interested	-	-	-	-
3. No response	-	10	10	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**5. How can respondents become actively involve in BWSA affairs?**

A total of 20 male and 10 female respondents was willing to contribute cash as a manifestation of their active involvement with the BWSA; while 18 male respondents and another 10 female respondents were willing to contribute labor. The females outdid their male counterparts in wanting to assist through the collection of fees; while 16 male respondents and 10 female respondents wanted to show involvement through doing repair and maintenance. Seven male respondents wanted to be BWSA officers of the BWSA while six others preferred just being a plain member.

**TABLE 21: HOW RESPONDENTS CAN BECOME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN WATSAN PROJECTS**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Contribute Cash	20	10	30
2. Contribute labor	18	10	28
3. Be Officer	7	-	7
4. Collection of Fees	2	10	12
5. Do Repair/Maintenance	16	10	26
6. Just Member	6	-	6

**6. Responsible for minor repairs of water facilities**

According to 16 male respondents, a male member of the family was the one responsible for doing minor repairs of water supply facilities; while four said it was "somebody" in the barangay. For 19 female respondents, the barangay council was responsible for minor repairs; while two others were uncertain.

**TABLE 22: RESPONSIBLE FOR MINOR REPAIRS**

SOURCE OF WATER	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Female Member	-	-	-	-
2. Male Member	16	-	16	39
3. Somebody in the Brgy.	4	-	4	10
4. Professional Caretaker	-	-	-	-
5. Owner of the Well	-	-	-	-
6. Uncertain	-	-	-	-
7. Others	-	19	19	46
8. No response	-	2	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**F. Training Activities**

**(1) Training Program attended in 1998**

Only five respondents (2 males, 3 females) were able to attend the training programs in 1998; while 18 interviewees did not. The rest did not respond to this question.

**TABLE 23: TRAINING ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1998**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	2	3	5	12
2. No	18	-	18	44
3. No response	-	18	18	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Kinds of Training Program**

Table 24 summarizes the training programs attended by the five respondents.

**TABLE 24: TRAINING COURSES ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1998**

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. Villa (Lavazares)	None	None
2. Coroconog (San Roque)	Skills Training on BWSA	Disaster Preparedness

**3. On BWSA Training**

Only six male respondents were aware of the training programs sponsored by and/or for the BWSA. The overwhelming majority of the respondents was not aware of these but many were willing to attend BWSA training programs.

**TABLE 25: AWARENESS ON THE FOLLOWING TRAINING FOR BWSA**

TRAINING PROGRAM	YES		NO		T
	M	F	T	M	
1. Caretaker's Training	2	-	-	-	-
2. Collection/Finance	2	-	-	-	-
3. Repair/O&M	2	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**TABLE 26: WILLINGNESS TO ATTEND BWSA-RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	16	11	27	66
2. No	4	10	14	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**4. Training on Health Education**

The majority of the respondents, or 20 males and 3 females, for a total of 23, has not attended health education training program. Only five female interviewees have participated in health training program. Thirteen did not respond. If given a chance, the respondents were interested in WATSAN related training programs.

**TABLE 27: PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	-	5	5	12
2. No	20	3	23	56
3. No response	-	13	13	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 28: TYPES OF TRAINING RESPONDENTS WISH TO ATTEND**

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. Villa (Lavazares)	Training on Maintenance	Income Generating
2. Coroconog (San Roque)	Bookkeeping Operation and Maintenance	Repair/ Operation and Maintenance of facilities

#### 4. Desirable Training Period

All the female respondents wanted the training period to be either less than one day or at least just one day. The male respondents were distributed to: less than one day, 7; one day, 3; two days, 6; and three days, 4.

**TABLE 29: DESIRABLE TRAINING PERIOD**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Less Than 1 Day	7	10	17	41
2. One (1) Day	3	11	14	34
3. Two (2) Days	6	-	6	15
4. Three (3) Days	4	-	4	10
5. More Than Three Days	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

#### G. Community Development

##### 1. CBOs and contact person

All the respondents were not aware of NGOs working in their communities.

**TABLE 30: ARE THERE NGOs WORKING IN THE BARANGAY**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	-	-	-	-
2. No	20	21	41	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 31: NGOS/CBOS IN THE BARANGAYS**

BARANGAY	AREAS OF CONCERN	CONTACT PERSON
1. Villa (Lavazares)	None	
2. Coroconog (San Roque)	None	

##### 2. Were the respondents consulted on their respective roles and responsibilities?

All the female respondents indicated they were consulted only during the construction phase of the BWSA facilities and not on the other phases of project development. Only two male respondents were consulted, one during the construction stage, and another during the O&M phase.

**TABLE 32: RESPONDENTS CONSULTED IN PAST WATSAN PROJECTS**

BWSA ACTIVITIES	YES	
	M	F
1. Planning & Design	-	-
2. Construction Facilities	1	21
3. O&M of the System	1	-
4. Financing of the System	-	-

**3. Were the respondents consulted when BWSA was formed?**

Only three male respondents were consulted when the BWSA was formed and one when the facilities were being built. None of the female respondents was consulted during formation or when the fees or level of service were being decided. Consultation was made only during the construction of facilities

**TABLE 33: WERE YOU CONSULTED WHEN**

ACTIVITIES	YES		NO	
	M	F	M	F
1. BWSA was formed in the Brgy.	3	-	-	-
2. Water fee was decided upon	-	-	-	-
3. Level or type of service was agreed upon	-	-	-	-
4. Facilities were constructed	1	21	-	-

**4. How did the respondents participate in past construction projects?**

Only the female interviewees responded to this question. In the past, the female respondents' participation was demonstrated through the provision of labor (11), provision of materials (11) and donation of a site (1). Unfortunately, none of the male interviewees gave an answer.

**TABLE 34: PARTICIPATION IN PAST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**

TYPE OF PARTICIPATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Contributed Cash	-	-	-	-
2. Provided labor	-	11	11	-
3. Donated Site	-	1	1	-
4. Provided Materials	-	11	11	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-
6. No Contribution	-	-	-	-

5. Will the respondents participate in future projects?

The majority of the respondents indicated that they would participate and/or contribute for certain activities. For the formation of BWSA, 20 male and 19 female respondents will participate. On the formulation of water rates, 19 male and 11 female interviewees will also participate. In the operation and maintenance of the facilities, 20 male and 8 females signified their intention to participate. Ironically, none of the female respondents wanted to participate in activities that they have been quite active in the past -- in the selection of sites and levels of service and in the construction of facilities.

TABLE 35: WILLINGNESS/TYPE OF PARTICIPATION IN FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	YES	
	M	F
1. Formation of BWSA	20	19
2. Formulation of water rates	19	11
3. Selection of sites and levels of services	20	-
4. Construction of facilities	20	-
5. Operation and maintenance	20	8

H. Financial Aspects

1. Are respondents presently paying for their water supply?

All, except for one female respondent, admitted to not paying for water.

TABLE 36: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PRESENTLY PAYING WATER FEE

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	-	-	-	-
2. No	20	20	40	98
3. No response	-	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

2. If so, how much per household per month?

None of the respondents responded to this question because all of them did not pay.

**TABLE 37: PRESENT WATER FEES PAID**

WATER FEES	RESPONDENT		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	N/A			
P 6.00 to P 10.00				
P 11.00 to P 20.00				
P 21.00 to P 30.00				
P 31.00 to P 40.00				
P 41.00 to P 50.00				
Above P 50.00				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**3. Is the water fee enough for O&M?**

All of the respondents did not and could not respond to the question.

**TABLE 38: ADEQUACY OF WATER FEE FOR O&M**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	N/A			
2. No				
3. Uncertain				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

All the respondents were uncertain as to why fees being collected were not adequate.

**TABLE 39: IF NOT ADEQUATE, STATE THE REASON/S**

REASON/S	M	F	T	%
1. Water fee is low	N/A			
2. O&M cost is too high				
3. Not all water users pay their Water fee				
4. Others/Uncertain				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**4. Who shoulders the O&M of Facilities?**

Majority respondents (20 males, 19 females) indicated that it was the barangay council who shouldered the O&M costs.

**TABLE 40: RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOULDERING THE O&M COSTS**

PERSON	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Barangay Council	20	19	39	95
2. WATSAN Association	-	-	-	-
3. Private Owner	-	-	-	-
4. Don't know	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	2	2	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**5. Are the people willing to pay for O&M of future facilities?**

All of the respondents expressed willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of future facilities except for six female respondents.

**TABLE 41: RESPONDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR FUTURE FACILITIES**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	20	21	41	100
2. No	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**6. How much are respondents willing to pay?**

Of those who are willing to pay, 22 claimed they can only pay below P5.00; 18 agreed to pay water fees from P6.00 to P10.00; and only one female agreed to pay fees from P11.00 to P20.00.

**TABLE 42: AMOUNT RESPONDENTS ARE WILLING TO PAY**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	12	10	22	54
P 6.00 to P 10.00	7	11	18	44
P 11.00 to P 20.00	1	-	1	2
P 21.00 to P 30.00	-	-	-	-
P 31.00 to P 40.00	-	-	-	-
P 41.00 to P 50.00	-	-	-	-
Above P 50.00	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**7. Are you willing to contribute for future projects?**

Thirty-four respondents indicated their willingness to contribute in cash or in kind for the construction of WATSAN facilities in their respective barangays. Seven respondents did not respond.



**TABLE 43: WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE FOR FUTURE FACILITIES**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	13	21	34	83
2. No	-	-	-	-
3. No response	7	-	7	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 44: IF NOT WILLING, STATE THE REASON/S**

REASON/S	M	F	T	%
1. Can not afford to pay	N/A			
2. Gov't must provide water for free				
3. Water service is not good.				
4. Others (Specify)				
5. No Response				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**8. If so, what kind?**

Should they be required to contribute, 36 respondents (15 males, 21 female) preferred to provide free labor during the construction; 21 will provide materials; and 12 were willing to donate a site for the facilities.

**TABLE 45: TYPES OF CONTRIBUTION**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Will free provide labor	15	21	36
2. Will donate site	1	11	12
3. Will provide materials	10	11	21
4. Others	-	-	-

**9. Reason/s for not Contributing**

While the majority indicated their willingness to contribute, four said they could not afford to give anything for the WATSAN project.

**TABLE 46: IF NOT WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE, STATE REASONS**

REASONS	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Cannot afford to contribute	4	-	4
2. No land/site to contribute	-	-	-
3. Government should provide water for free	-	-	-
4. No Response	-	-	-

**I. Health and Sanitation**

**1. Type of toilet**

Two types of toilets were widely used by the respondents: toilet which flushes to septic tank on the site, (33) and private pit/latrine (8).

**TABLE 47: TYPES OF TOILETS RESPONDENTS USE**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Toilet w/ flushes to septic tank on the site	20	13	33	80
2. Toilet w/ flushes/ drops straight to sea	-	-	-	-
3. Private pit latrine	-	8	8	20
4. Shared flush toilet w/ septic tank	-	-	-	-
5. Public toilet	-	-	-	-
6. Bush or other open outdoor site	-	-	-	-
7. Pour Flush Water	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Who got sick during the past year? What sickness?**

The male respondents had illnesses such as diarrhea (11), kidney trouble (1) and skin diseases (6). The females complained of "other" sicknesses not listed in Table 48. As shown in Table 49, both genders were afflicted by various illnesses.

**TABLE 48: WATER ILLNESSES**

DISEASE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Diarrhea	11	-	11	-
2. Kidney trouble	1	-	1	-
3. Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-
4. Cholera	-	-	-	-
5. Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-
6. Malaria	-	-	-	-
7. Skin Disease	6	-	6	-
8. Schistosomiasis	-	-	-	-
9. Others	-	10	10	-
10. Uncertain	-	-	-	-

**TABLE 49: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FREQUENTLY GOT SICK IN 1998**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Husband	2	2	4
2. Wife	5	-	5
3. Father	1	-	1
4. Mother	-	-	-
5. Male Children	-	4	4
6. Female Children	-	6	6
7. Grandmother	-	-	-
8. Grandfather	-	-	-
9. Others	-	-	-

### 3. Health and hygiene practices

All of the respondents recognized the importance of good health and hygiene practices. The male respondents learned about health and hygiene from family and friends (15) and from the radio (9). The female respondents, however, were educated on health and hygiene from health workers and inspectors (21); family and friends; health and sanitation/clinic/hospital (11) and from the school (10).

**TABLE 50: DO YOU RECEIVE/GET INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH AND SANITATION**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	20	21	41	100
2. No	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 51: WHERE PEOPLE LEARNED HEALTH AND HYGINE EDUCATION**

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Radio	9	-	9
2. Newspapers	-	-	-
3. Television	-	-	-
4. NGOs	-	-	-
5. Family and Friends	15	-	15
6. Health Sanitation/Clinics/Hospitals	-	11	11
7. Health workers/ inspectors	-	21	21
8. School	-	10	10
9. Others/HMO	-	-	-

### 5.8.5 Utilization of NGOs

#### List of NGOs/CBOs for Northern Samar

Name of NGOs/PSOs/POs	Contact Persons	Address / TEL. #
1. (NOSIRDEF)	Melbourga Corrigedor Position:	Catarman, N. Samar
2. (ACB)	Noli Barcia Position	UEP, Catarman, N. Samar
3. (HERB)	Alejandro Flores Position	UEP, Catarman, N. Samar
4. (SACRED)	Raul de Leon Position	Catarman, N. Samar
5. (CARES)	Rolando Lagrimas Position	Catarman, N. Samar
6. (WOMENS)	Venus Cargenas Position	Catarman, N. Samar
7. (SAC)	Sr. Maribel Carceller Position	Catarman, N. Samar

### 5.8.6 Existing Community Development Process

#### Detailed Typical CD Process in Agusan del Sur

- 1) **Make courtesy calls.** Courtesy calls are made to barangay/sitio officials prior to the conduct of meetings with the community. Then, a series of meetings and community assemblies are done where the WATSAN program is introduced, its significance and impact taken up and the importance of organizing promoted. This is followed by a more detailed presentation/orientation of the project – its concept, features, history, stakeholders, and the CO process utilized. Depending on the level of community awareness regarding the program/project, two or three meetings/assemblies are needed before doing the baseline survey.
- 2) **Preparation of profile (secondary information) and survey forms.**
  - (a) **General information.** Distance from barangay to poblacion, mode of travel, time and fare; no. of sitio/purok; dominant ethnic groups, common occupation of residents; demographic data (no. of household, male and female population) by sitio/purok, no. of dwelling structures, school buildings, other buildings, availability of electricity by sitio/purok.
  - (b) **Barangay WATSAN status.** Existing water supply system, by sitio/purok, by type and service level, no. of facilities (functioning), portability, no. of HH served, who installed, who operates, user charges, if any; HHs toilet facilities, by sitio/purok, no. of HHs with private toilets by type, no. HH using shared toilets by type, no. of HH without toilets; no. of community waste disposal systems by sitio/purok, by method and wastewater system; no. of reported morbidity and mortality cases of water-borne/contact/vector-borne disease of barangay residents.
  - (c) **WATSAN related programs and project in the barangay.** Existing WATSAN program/project by type of activity, implementing organization/agency, sponsoring funding agency, specify years when operated in barangay, name of community

association organized, if any; past WATSAN programs/projects by type of activity, implementing organization/agency, sponsoring funding agency, specify years when operated, name of community association organized, if any; Community organizations in the barangay, WATSAN related groups/organization and other community organizations, its name of group/organization, sitios where members are, sponsoring agencies, year organized and status; other barangay facilities.

(d) **Resources for barangay water supply and toilet facilities fabrication.** Brief description of water sources-undeveloped springs, streams and other water sources which can be tapped and developed, source which can be improve including estimated distance to center of HHs to be served, availability of water, estimated flows during dry and wet seasons; water and well depths by sitio/purok, by season; availability of construction materials for water supply and toilet if available for free at barangay or at hardware/other stores, its sources, name and address of store, materials available, distance from barangay and means of transport for materials, sources of pumps and spare parts for pumps - name and address of dealer/store, types of pumps/parts available and distance from barangay; barangay residents with skills in water supply system construction and maintenance, type of skill, no. of persons and remarks; well drillers and water supply contractors who can be tapped for barangay works, their name address, services rendered and charging rates; local fabricators of toilet bowls, their name, location, type/description of toilet bowl.

- 3) **Identify of community volunteers.** As an initial step in community organizing, a core group of about 7 persons consisting of community leaders is formed. This is the formation of an informal community organization that will assist the CD worker in the preparation of CO strategies, community profiling, identification of project sites, and other work.
- 4) **Conduct baseline survey.** In the conduct of this survey, focus group discussion was applied and the result validated during barangay spot mapping. The barangay spot map reflects the location of structures (scaled) and different facilities/infrastructure. This serves as a planning tool in the development of WATSAN program for the area.
- 5) **Inspect/Identify project sites and validates projects.** An assembly is called again to present the results of the survey, its profile, assessment and needs. The CD team situates the community, i.e., where they are now in the sector. A member of the CD team will then facilitate the surfacing of thoughts from the group in terms of identifying the needs for WATSAN facilities, how project will be implemented in their area, how they facility will be designed and constructed, and how the community perceives their role in the project. In some cases, the community request technical assistance from the Center on site selection of identified areas.
- 6) **Conduct technical and community consultative meetings** of members and officers together with barangay officials. By this time, the one group has already specific projects to be implemented. Together with these interim officers, meetings with barangay officials are undertaken to determine local counterpart funding support to the program/project.
- 7) **Facilitate project implementation.** After funding has been assured, the CD team facilitates the implementation of the project through supervision and monitoring progress of construction. Contribution from the community comes in the form of free labor (pahina).
- 8) **Consolidate BWSA Organization.** The core group formulates the by-laws and policies of the organization and have these ratified by the members. The election of BWSA officers follows. A barangay resolution is passed endorsing the association and submitted to the Municipal Development Council/Sangguniang Bayan for registration/accreditation. Parallel to this activity is the completion of the facility and in most cases, the turn-over of

the facility to the newly-organized BWSA, which can coincide with the swearing-in of BWSA officials.

- 9) **Conduct training on skills and management to BWSA officials** by the Center. The module includes topics on: human resource development (self and group awareness, communication skills, group facilitation and conducting meeting, effective community work, leadership skills and roles of officers and members, and conflict management); technical (hydrogeology and site selection, well construction and identification of handpump parts, equipment plumbing tools and materials for construction and repairs, hand pump principles of operations, maintenance and approach in trouble shooting, spring development, types of spring, their characteristics and method of developing, operation and maintenance of tank, spring box and distribution line, excreta, liquid and solid disposal system, water related diseases-prevention/control and water quality surveillance); financial management; project planning management; and action planning.
- 10) **Undertake follow-up activities.** The CD team after the construction of the WATSAN facilities undertakes follow-up activities such as monitoring and evaluation and the provision of recommendations/adjustments on the O&M of the facilities, where needed.

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Source: DILG/WATSAN UNDP-PHI as modified by Province of Agusan del Sur



6. PAST FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION  
 6.2 LGU's Past Financial Performance  
 6.2.1 Sources of Local Funds

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditure of Northern Samar, 1995-1999

Municipality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>1. Albon</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	329,381.20	145,131.22	135,903.39	130,846.98	
- Business Tax	312,398.00	318,583.34	373,626.91	338,661.81	
- Others	55,501.93	64,893.66	64,173.11	63,531.28	
IRA	6,874,311.04	7,389,182.74	9,217,711.77	10,472,855.00	
Other Revenue Source	643,755.17	878,475.34	877,940.36	859,824.82	
Sub - Total	8,215,247.34	8,796,266.10	11,169,354.54	11,868,729.89	
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,247,502.46	6,069,929.47	7,566,625.27	9,459,669.76	
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	2,693,226.09	2,771,926.94	3,157,375.52	2,574,429.74	
Others	-	33,566.91	152,409.23	-	
Sub - Total	7,940,728.55	8,875,423.32	10,876,410.02	12,033,799.52	
Net Operating Income	274,518.79	(79,157.22)	292,934.52	(165,069.63)	
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	
Surplus	-	-	-	-	
Less Capital Outlay	237,217.50	-	27,500.00	91,134.80	
Net Income	37,241.29	(79,157.22)	265,434.52	(256,204.43)	
<b>2. Bilet</b>					Estimate
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	6,085.65	8,321.75	11,473.84	9,424.58	66,400.00
Business tax	19,960.00	30,329.45	17,313.25	23,094.70	120,000.00
Others	21,609.14	30,918.64	52,586.76	53,084.69	76,500.00
IRA	5,074,515.98	5,430,712.00	7,185,321.66	7,339,697.79	9,478,233.00
Other Revenue Source	90,763.60	46,704.73	38,309.71	48,353.09	166,340.00
Sub-Total	5,212,934.37	5,546,986.57	7,305,005.22	7,473,654.85	9,907,473.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	-	-	-	-	6,525,824.00
MOOE	-	-	-	-	866,400.00
Others	-	-	-	-	2,515,251.00
Sub-Total	4,632,202.95	5,421,060.16	7,329,627.78	7,815,575.19	9,907,473.00
Net Operating Income	580,731.42	125,926.41	(24,622.56)	(341,920.34)	-
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	580,731.42	125,926.41	(24,622.56)	(341,920.34)	-
Result of Operation-Beginning Bal	32,654.48	613,381.90	919,318.31	894,695.35	-
Less Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	613,385.90	739,308.31	894,695.75	552,775.01	-
<b>3. Bobon</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	93,026.03	73,976.31	72,149.00	66,955.95	154,500.00
- Business Tax	137,092.25	176,401.75	119,410.00	200,662.09	500,000.00
- Others	35,746.26	51,577.53	55,208.53	55,522.79	160,000.00
IRA	8,043,334.64	8,633,909.88	11,478,250.33	11,746,066.00	15,332,296.00
Other Revenue Source	157,737.34	161,250.13	276,358.68	410,579.26	2,350,000.00
Sub - Total	8,467,936.52	9,097,113.60	12,061,376.54	12,879,746.09	18,506,796.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,348,242.42	5,053,995.42	7,549,129.55	6,807,495.84	11,753,192.00
Maint & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	945,441.46	638,682.10	698,579.28	869,442.61	1,888,000.00
Others	2,148,245.18	4,516,118.79	2,298,056.26	5,815,327.73	2,350,540.00
Sub - Total	8,441,929.06	7,208,796.31	10,545,765.09	13,492,266.18	15,991,732.00
Net Operating Income	(173,992.54)	1,888,319.29	1,455,611.45	(1,012,480.09)	2,515,064.00
Add Borrowings	300,000.00	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	360,000.00	71,000.00	130,000.00	456,555.00	3,056,459.00
Net Income	(233,992.54)	1,817,319.29	1,335,611.45	(1,469,035.09)	(551,395.00)
<b>4. Capul</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	29,862.81	51,542.71	38,158.11	28,349.76	260,500.00
- Business Tax	16,934.25	17,124.30	15,395.75	19,014.25	50,000.00
- Others	64,706.34	59,133.83	73,524.19	73,930.73	127,100.00
IRA	5,448,692.60	5,889,733.68	7,497,215.40	8,094,069.44	10,074,458.00
Other Revenue Source	79,445.31	87,420.95	90,778.19	71,017.55	-
Sub - Total	5,638,641.31	6,104,995.47	7,715,071.64	8,285,381.73	10,512,058.00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	4,225,071.06	4,408,946.00	5,679,599.28	6,597,301.58	7,247,398.41
Maint & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	1,461,150.11	1,449,028.29	1,735,316.34	1,683,846.50	497,330.00
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Sub - Total	5,686,221.17	5,857,974.29	7,414,915.62	8,281,148.08	8,245,728.41
Net Operating Income	(46,579.86)	247,021.18	300,156.02	5,233.65	2,265,329.59
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	(46,579.86)	247,021.18	300,156.02	5,233.65	2,265,329.59



<b>5. Caterman</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	178,293 56	299,028 58	308,352 34	1,506,621 50	1,506,621 50
- Business Tax	2,261,244 18	2,711,971 42	3,104,278 90	3,887,433 68	4,136,834 30
- Others	1,907,464 16	2,491,354 58	2,813,314 43	3,080,497 05	3,434,857 25
IRA	17,346,576 20	18,723,196 42	25,637,290 27	26,219,704 60	34,990,765 00
Other Revenue Source	-	-	-	-	-
Sub - Total	21,783,578 10	24,225,551 60	31,863,235 94	34,694,256 83	46,069,098 05
Expenditures					
Personal Services	15,895,504 21	16,218,754 00	23,167,027 80	27,528,586 39	30,667,057 00
Maint & Other Oper Exp (MOOE)	4,234,809 60	5,282,988 76	7,695,839 42	2,227,413 88	3,259,000 00
Others	-	-	-	3,890,700 27	5,598,523 00
Sub - Total	20,130,313 81	21,501,742 76	30,862,917 22	33,646,700 54	39,524,580 00
Net Operating Income	1,653,264 29	2,723,808 24	1,000,318 72	1,047,554 29	6,543,618 05
Add Borrowings	5,659 63	2,008,303 65	819,135 75	40,838 95	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	648,209 20	276,401 48	454,433 50	200,000 00	400,000 00
Net Income	1,010,114 72	3,555,710 41	1,356,000 97	888,393 24	6,143,618 05
<b>6. Catubig</b>					
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	60,959 36	-	44,606 50	54,425 23	138,000 00
Business tax	216,526 60	-	245,159 75	260,023 50	270,000 00
Others	51,731 98	-	62,544 57	62,930 81	135,500 00
IRA	11,477,850 00	-	15,903,918 00	15,216,983 65	20,209,263 00
Other Revenue Source	363,457 50	-	354,667 22	315,343 60	540,500 00
Sub-Total	12,170,525 44	-	16,610,896 04	15,909,706 79	21,293,263 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,732,353 42	-	8,536,674 95	12,568,224 53	13,958,224 22
MOOE	1,709,661 72	-	1,399,921 05	1,003,514 20	2,360,432 13
Others (Star Obligation)	2,753,217 07	-	1,866,687 68	1,922,101 78	5,155,990 60
Sub-Total	12,195,232 21	-	11,803,283 72	15,493,840 51	21,474,646 95
Net Operating Income	(24,712 77)	-	5,007,612 32	415,866 28	(181,433 95)
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	(24,712 77)	-	5,007,612 32	415,866 28	(181,433 95)
Surplus/Beginning Balance	1,107,862 01	-	709,272 79	-	650,000 00
Less Capital Outlay	92,893 60	-	130,821 96	59,845 00	469,000 00
Net Income	990,255 64	-	5,586,063 15	356,021 28	29,566 05
<b>7. Gamay</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	-	27,548 44	34,781 26	24,736 54	235,000 00
- Business Tax	-	435,955 24	485,106 75	303,408 61	650,000 00
- Others	-	200,760 77	246,676 57	245,608 50	120,000 00
IRA	-	8,565,204 00	11,316,179 28	11,448,821 07	15,229,894 00
Other Revenue Source	-	-	-	-	130,600 00
Sub - Total	-	9,169,468 45	12,082,743 86	12,022,574 72	16,364,894 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	-	5,524,335 78	8,283,053 99	8,808,337 54	11,199,459 00
Maint & Other Oper Exp (MOOE)	-	1,219,049 15	835,175 67	990,397 00	1,133,163 00
Others	-	2,171,693 50	3,350,316 57	1,859,452 02	4,346,772 00
Sub - Total	-	8,915,078 43	12,468,546 23	11,658,186 56	16,679,394 00
Net Operating Income	-	244,390 02	(385,802 37)	364,388 16	(314,500 00)
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	-	4,700 00	58,000 00	84,357 68	208,500 00
Net Income	-	239,690 02	(443,802 37)	280,030 48	(523,000 00)
<b>8. Laoang</b>					
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	172,730 24	161,171 24	164,256 75	209,470 18	286,026 00
Business tax	614,555 36	757,727 65	748,284 37	859,260 99	1,020,514 00
Others	56,835 30	61,792 95	47,809 63	77,334 03	378,875 00
IRA	14,276,065 95	15,474,017 00	20,333,425 05	22,244,088 00	27,879,864 00
Other Revenue Source	1,032,771 49	897,852 50	1,063,328 39	1,136,023 47	930,217 00
Sub-Total	16,152,958 34	17,346,561 37	22,357,154 19	24,526,176 67	30,493,496 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	12,881,942 37	13,885,891 78	17,405,449 83	18,525,259 40	20,563,348 00
MOOE	2,917,778 93	2,307,297 37	4,338,108 94	3,365,487 85	9,730,872 00
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	15,799,721 30	16,193,189 15	21,743,558 77	21,890,747 25	30,294,220 00
Net Operating Income	353,237 04	1,153,372 22	613,595 42	2,635,429 42	201,376 00
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	572,117 00	1,218,127 75	222,393 90	333,654 00	198,000 00
Net Income	(163,879 96)	(64,755 53)	391,201 52	2,301,775 42	3,376 00

<b>9. Iloilo</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
<b>Tax Revenues</b>					
- Real Property Tax		13,749.86	11,247.33	55,381.59	183,000.00
- Business Tax		290,249.97	233,169.33	154,532.92	442,500.00
- Others					
IRA		5,955,222.88	7,810,638.00	8,463,983.00	10,552,458.00
Other Revenue Source					
Sub - Total		6,259,213.71	8,055,054.66	8,673,897.51	11,174,988.00
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services		3,430,019.77	4,934,296.23	5,182,319.09	7,459,970.79
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)		1,824,651.07	1,236,371.89	2,888,700.47	4,037,355.21
Others					
Sub - Total		5,254,689.84	6,170,668.12	8,071,019.56	8,497,326.00
Net Operating Income		1,004,523.87	1,884,386.54	602,877.95	2,677,662.00
Add: Borrowings					
Surplus			40,280.21	257,682.05	
Less: Capital Outlay		420,000.00	1,924,665.75	850,510.00	2,677,662.00
Net Income		584,523.87			
<b>10. Iloilo</b>					
<b>Tax Revenue</b>					
Real Property Taxes		68,965.57	100,183.44	110,676.58	178,649.00
Business tax		141,458.20	184,274.52	230,896.49	670,249.00
Others		44,144.91	45,514.56	48,912.44	30,994.00
IRA		9,144,285.00	11,518,164.62	11,889,918.00	15,692,396.00
Other Revenue Source		170,480.84	213,874.48	171,359.99	760,544.00
Sub-Total		9,569,334.52	12,062,011.42	12,451,763.50	17,332,832.00
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services		6,376,899.00	7,752,543.75	8,525,248.75	1,260,227.00
MOOE		1,321,565.54	1,687,899.50	1,504,516.00	428,000.00
Others					
Sub-Total		7,698,464.54	9,440,443.25	10,029,764.75	1,688,227.00
Net Operating Income		1,870,869.98	2,621,568.17	2,421,988.75	15,644,605.00
Add: Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less: Capital Outlay		1,553,709.67	2,087,405.05	1,700,653.41	600,000.00
Net Income		317,160.31	534,163.12	721,335.34	15,044,605.00
<b>11. Iloilo</b>					
<b>Receipts</b>					
<b>Tax Revenues</b>					
- Real Property Tax	115,000.00	139,496.37	642,067.70	165,000.00	95,000.00
- Business Tax	85,000.00	67,552.47	82,292.49	95,000.00	82,000.00
- Others	100,000.00	111,680.56	144,193.94	100,000.00	123,000.00
IRA	8,834,942.00	9,445,958.00	12,296,791.00	13,991,378.00	17,043,232.00
Other Revenue Source					
Sub - Total	9,134,942.00	9,764,687.40	13,155,165.12	14,291,378.00	17,343,232.00
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services	5,398,848.00	5,796,064.00	6,689,991.00	8,822,727.00	10,075,360.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)	999,900.00	1,468,000.00	1,912,500.00	3,046,700.00	1,366,100.00
Others	2,334,194.00	2,656,927.00	3,331,459.00	4,421,951.00	5,701,722.00
Sub - Total	9,132,942.00	9,920,991.00	11,933,960.00	14,291,378.00	17,143,232.00
Net Operating Income	2,000.00	(156,303.60)	1,221,205.12		200,000.00
Add: Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less: Capital Outlay	2,000.00	5,000.00	200,000.00		200,000.00
Net Income		(161,303.60)	1,021,205.12		
<b>12. Iloilo</b>					
<b>Tax Revenue</b>					
Real Property Taxes	40,586.70	48,816.64	66,719.63	28,711.89	230,000.00
Business tax	50,078.18	78,949.44	85,809.75	82,856.27	150,000.00
Others	20,379.15	35,048.20	78,824.86	114,221.78	147,600.00
IRA					
Other Revenue Source	4,433,879.00	6,634,722.50	8,604,619.50	8,766,972.75	11,649,432.00
Sub-Total	4,564,923.03	6,797,541.78	8,835,973.74	8,992,782.69	12,777,032.00
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services	3,347,142.03	5,120,404.09	6,153,084.17	5,590,346.68	5,978,897.00
MOOE	1,197,781.00	1,566,641.09	2,206,245.51	3,373,722.17	2,429,918.28
Others					
Sub-Total	4,544,923.03	6,717,045.18	8,359,329.68	8,914,068.85	8,408,815.28
Net Operating Income	20,000.00	80,496.60	476,643.66	78,713.84	4,368,216.72
Add: Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less: Capital Outlay					
Net Income	20,000.00	80,496.60	476,643.66	78,713.84	4,368,216.72

<b>13. Mondragon</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	196,504 00	68,617 53	76,237 16	41,061 66	180,000 00
- Business Tax	51,575 00	158,299 58	165,459 35	173,913 56	75,000 00
- Others	1,416,644 52				63,000 00
IRA	11,294,488 00	12,143,468 00	15,710,975 75	16,492,963 00	19,823,322 00
Other Revenue Source	32,248 20	82,990 20	435,586 29	221,560 58	730,053 88
Sub - Total	12,991,459 72	12,433,285 31	16,408,249 55	16,839,498 80	20,873,377 88
Expenditures					
Personal Services	7,455,351 94	6,587,806 28	7,841,373 94	12,300,848 50	12,589,515 26
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)	730,658 00	287,620 89	668,786 18	591,494 09	803,500 00
Others	4,364,809 95	4,364,809 95	4,051,409 93	3,572,244 35	7,489,362 62
Sub - Total	12,580,819 89	11,240,237 12	12,561,570 05	16,364,587 34	20,873,377 88
Net Operating Income	410,639 83	1,213,048 19	3,846,679 50	474,911 46	-
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	-	-	-	418,220 80	-
Net Income	410,639 83	1,213,048 19	3,846,679 50	56,690 66	-
<b>14. Patapag</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	43,063 66	76,726 36	82,446 46	121,607 64	787,606 59
- Business Tax	133,121 60	162,383 05	148,376 60	212,847 95	668,925 35
- Others	70,287 69	68,199 83	70,224 38	88,281 41	174,948 81
IRA	9,546,332 89	10,264,108 32	13,649,353 23	14,931,541 00	18,700,243 00
Other Revenue Source	542,202 09	555,131 62	505,094 74	513,134 84	778,519 25
Sub - Total	10,335,007 93	11,126,545 18	14,455,495 41	15,867,412 84	21,710,243 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	6,617,741 36	8,341,263 94	10,190,827 25	13,050,586 32	13,487,205 40
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)	1,810,849 42	2,588,011 37	2,836,868 32	2,311,840 21	1,935,560 19
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Sub - Total	8,428,590 78	10,929,275 31	13,027,695 57	15,362,426 53	15,422,765 59
Unexpended Allotment	34,873 00	39,034 13	263,964 84	5,827 00	-
Net Operating Income	1,941,290 15	236,304 00	4,691,764 68	510,813 31	6,307,477 41
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	1,167,763 27	645,339 84	860,801 00	165,620 00	1,277,000 00
Net Income	773,526 88	(409,035 84)	830,963 68	345,193 31	5,030,477 41
<b>15. Pambujan</b>					
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	82,037 29	105,287 50	117,527 83	137,825 19	300,000 00
Business tax	153,120 00	224,256 25	201,418 75	208,429 16	300,000 00
Others	410,152 74	419,677 07	347,168 28	398,200 84	1,339,345 82
IRA	8,711,022 59	9,465,204 88	12,527,183 70	14,411,826 63	-
Other Revenue Source	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	9,415,332 62	10,214,425 70	13,193,298 56	15,156,281 82	17,207,914 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	5,981,213 62	7,343,292 64	9,222,408 22	9,497,506 60	12,793,038 35
MOOE	2,958,145 60	3,170,042 59	3,443,145 85	3,507,671 08	1,479,275 68
Others	-	-	-	-	4,674,945 79
Sub-Total	8,939,359 22	10,513,335 23	12,665,554 07	13,005,177 68	18,947,259 82
Net Operating Income	476,973 40	(298,909 53)	527,744 49	2,151,104 14	200,000 00
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	138,992 40	140,997 74	150,000 00	132,552 70	200,000 00
Net Income	337,981 00	(439,907 27)	377,744 49	2,018,551 44	-
<b>16. Rosario</b>					
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	26,176 81	26,287 80	13,296 70	25,741 68	70,000 00
Business tax	12,133 50	14,880 05	12,540 41	13,821 50	25,000 00
Others	19,529 97	8,539 06	31,465 90	37,589 53	55,000 00
IRA	4,781,002 00	5,178,573 00	6,899,489 08	7,075,998 00	9,328,395 00
Other Revenue Source	26,812 51	21,400 00	21,345 59	40,699 24	-
Sub-Total	4,865,654 79	5,249,779 91	6,978,337 68	7,194,249 95	9,478,595 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	3,379,051 85	3,630,922 36	4,727,406 99	5,500,112 40	6,606,795 60
MOOE	294,600 00	305,500 00	410,226 66	448,300 00	486,150 65
Others	1,224,214 63	1,227,217 66	867,812 05	1,320,680 76	2,385,648 75
Sub-Total	4,897,866 48	5,163,640 02	6,005,445 10	7,269,093 16	9,478,595 00
Net Operating Income	(32,211 69)	86,139 89	972,892 58	(74,843 21)	-
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-
Less Capital Outlay	9,350 00	19,500 00	710,568 00	1,922,497 40	-
Net Income	(41,561 69)	66,639 89	262,324 58	(1,997,340 61)	-

<b>17. San Antonio</b>						
Receipts						
Tax Revenues						
- Real Property Tax	75,638 96	45,243 08	54,058 03	49,087 23	117,375 00	
- Business Tax	12,170 00	51,858 85	38,536 58	45,643 00	54,728 00	
- Others	93,270 88	139,853 80	119,169 59	136,145 17	81,548 00	
IRA	5,051,884 72	5,455,272 00	7,194,968 35	7,703,358 95	9,520,952 00	
Other Revenue Source						
Sub - Total	5,238,264 56	5,683,227 73	7,376,752 55	7,934,234 35	9,769,601 00	
Expenditures						
Personal Services	3,893,476 59	3,897,605 60	4,831,001 82	6,168,974 00	6,762,371 00	
Maint & Other Oper Exp (MOOE)	475,189 50	565,400 00	871,400 10	833,490 00	791,400 00	
Others	497,949 68	1,035,271 85	1,347,394 09	1,182,642 54	-	
Sub - Total	4,866,615 77	5,498,277 45	7,029,796 01	8,185,023 54	7,493,771 00	
Net Operating Income	371,648 79	184,950 28	366,956 54	(250,789 19)	2,275,830 00	
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	
Less Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Income	371,648 79	184,950 28	366,956 54	(250,789 19)	2,275,830 00	
<b>18. San Isidro</b>						
Receipts						
Tax Revenues						
- Real Property Tax	162,499 75	153,173 00	115,232 70	202,127 22	170,000 00	
- Business Tax	268,575 85	295,365 90	253,855 75	297,229 70	308,559 00	
- Others	114,158 90	146,961 80	174,063 63	85,099 84	196,600 00	
IRA	10,146,997 00	10,908,166 00	14,294,641 51	15,751,852 71	19,799,841 00	
Other Revenue Source	268,276 01	216,659 65	296,019 79	320,621 16	390,000 00	
Sub - Total	10,960,507 51	11,720,326 35	15,133,813 38	16,656,930 63	20,865,000 00	
Expenditures						
Personal Services	6,585,740 13	6,533,067 02	10,219,115 02	11,485,008 73	12,889,543 00	
Maint & Other Oper Exp (MOOE)	2,044,004 16	1,129,186 63	1,570,971 45	1,037,376 43	1,292,000 00	
Others	2,863,466 20	3,482,698 09	2,520,803 52	4,466,578 31	5,419,523 00	
Sub - Total	11,493,210 49	11,144,951 74	14,310,889 99	16,988,963 47	20,101,066 00	
Net Operating Income	(532,702 98)	575,374 61	822,923 39	(332,033 84)	763,934 00	
Add Borrowings	101,105 79	-	-	-	-	
Surplus	449,310 22	17,713 93	290,283 54	1,014,054 93	-	
Less Capital Outlay	-	302,800 00	99,157 00	-	763,934 00	
Net Income	17,713 03	290,288 54	1,014,054 93	682,021 09	-	
<b>19. San Jose</b>						
Tax Revenue						
Real Property Taxes	38,505 65	32,942 05	50,201 08	58,074 33	73,900 00	
Business tax	81,201 82	92,874 00	92,649 15	106,087 30	120,000 00	
Others	32,703 10	59,020 60	54,856 48	57,813 89	50,000 00	
IRA	5,556,762 00	5,871,646 00	7,951,107 52	8,643,962 00	10,766,414 00	
Other Revenue Source	106,167 00	145,433 71	118,872 00	153,806 51	146,500 00	
Sub-Total	5,815,339 57	6,201,916 36	8,267,686 23	9,019,744 03	11,155,914 00	
Expenditures						
Personal Services	3,274,985 08	4,221,549 16	5,331,368 28	5,915,654 20	7,154,235 50	
MOOE	2,074,301 80	1,553,701 02	1,837,210 66	2,266,831 33	1,848,395 70	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	
Sub-Total	5,349,286 88	5,775,250 18	7,168,578 94	8,182,485 53	9,002,631 20	
Net Operating Income	466,052 69	426,666 18	1,099,107 29	837,258 50	2,153,282 80	
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	
Less Capital Outlay	98,318 56	455,314 75	865,922 00	837,258 50	2,153,282 80	
Net Income	367,734 13	(28,648 57)	233,185 29	(0 00)	-	
<b>20. San Roque</b>						
Receipts						
Tax Revenues						
- Real Property Tax	48,815 35	94,128 77	31,651 42	35,566 31	120,000 00	
- Business Tax	106,073 73	97,682 14	115,673 00	84,866 75	150,000 00	
- Others	66,712 26	144,374 83	194,211 09	130,587 65	341,000 00	
IRA	7,497,501 04	8,908,523 57	11,325,373 10	12,408,696 92	15,565,223 00	
Other Revenue Source	111,228 90	167,360 46	197,096 46	220,698 01	1,184,000 00	
Sub - Total	7,830,331 28	9,412,069 77	11,864,004 98	12,880,415 64	17,370,223 00	
Expenditures						
Personal Services	3,657,683 54	6,129,940 80	7,461,100 87	9,861,832 42	11,812,598 00	
Maint & Other Oper Exp (MOOE)	2,826,761 13	1,532,879 78	1,906,734 88	1,893,369 25	3,403,430 40	
Others	-	14,265 64	1,087 00	1,000 00	-	
Sub - Total	6,484,444 67	7,677,086 22	9,368,922 75	11,756,201 67	15,216,028 40	
Net Operating Income	1,345,886 61	1,734,983 55	2,495,082 23	1,124,213 97	2,154,644 60	
Add Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	
Less Capital Outlay	993,251 18	1,568,006 27	1,714,667 83	1,120,983 71	2,154,644 60	
Net Income	352,635 43	166,977 28	780,414 40	3,230 26	-	

<b>21. San Vicente</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax		9,304 40	13,975 13	15,631 38	120,000 00
- Business Tax		25,758 28	65,144 49	52,215 50	290,691 00
- Others		8,945 35	16,562 65	5,800 00	100,400 00
IRA		4,683,823 00	5,882,559 68	6,003,680 00	7,653,116 00
Other Revenue Source		24,501 26	22,210 60	22,183 78	302,000 00
Sub - Total	4,415,351 41	4,752,332 29	6,008,852 55	6,099,510 66	8,766,207 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	2,662,822 60	2,606,117 10	3,329,024 56	4,226,777 61	5,283,936 00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)	602,313 67	1,133,313 60	500,836 00	563,245 07	570,500 00
Others					
Sub - Total	3,265,136 27	3,741,430 70	3,829,860 56	4,790,022 68	5,854,436 00
Net Operating Income	1,150,215 14	1,010,881 59	2,179,971 99	1,309,487 98	2,911,771 00
Add Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less Capital Outlay	814,847 63	46,728 42	1,514,307 10	1,339,934 35	1,590,623 00
Net Income	335,367 51	964,153 17	626,664 89	(30,446 77)	1,321,148 00
<b>22. Silvino, I. Ibis</b>					
Receipts					
Tax Revenues					
- Real Property Tax	6,002 19	9,396 20	2,216 26	2,593 25	24,000 00
- Business Tax	9,443 00	13,963 00	3,497 00	3,436 00	11,000 00
- Others	17,335 30	29,569 00	23,183 33	13,249 50	45,000 00
IRA	7,680,364 00	8,250,369 00	10,402,696 23	10,862,165 57	14,630,804 00
Other Revenue Source	4,590 00	67,598 66	96,829 28	44,612 59	28,000 00
Sub - Total	7,717,736 49	8,370,897 86	10,528,422 10	10,925,996 91	14,738,804 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	4,307,887 12	5,310,255 17	5,735,343 79	7,981,088 87	8,266,149 00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp (MOOE)	1,080,200 00	1,519,573 80	2,378,442 13	1,146,165 60	1,498,700 00
Others	4,499,641 92				
Sub - Total	9,788,729 04	6,829,828 97	8,113,785 92	9,127,254 47	9,764,849 00
Net Operating Income	(2,070,992 55)	1,541,068 89	2,414,636 18	1,798,742 44	4,973,955 00
Add Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less Capital Outlay		1,560,000 00	1,865,450 14	1,181,038 28	4,965,701 00
Net Income	(2,070,992 55)	(18,931 11)	549,186 04	617,704 16	8,284 00
<b>23. Victoria</b>					
Tax Revenue					
Real Property Taxes	49,709 43	56,644 96	57,174 83	45,885 68	410,000 00
Business tax	11,984 50	15,250 50	36,772 50	36,800 00	110,000 00
Others	117,463 28	80,954 27	65,693 99	110,079 54	322,500 00
IRA	7,090,559 72	7,525,858 31	10,097,143 00	11,171,443 50	14,024,411 00
Other Revenue Source	63,342 73	221,898 59	111,104 44	98,174 82	476,089 00
Sub-Total	7,334,059 66	7,900,606 63	10,367,888 76	11,463,383 54	15,343,000 00
Expenditures					
Personal Services	4,536,248 67	5,311,722 15	7,238,395 82	8,773,580 23	10,219,666 00
MOOE	2,720,344 23	1,451,218 18	1,260,508 19	1,095,728 12	1,235,143 00
Others		730,742 39	1,692,038 03	1,410,923 68	3,888,032 00
Sub-Total	7,306,592 90	7,493,682 72	10,190,942 04	11,280,232 03	15,342,841 00
Net Operating Income	27,466 76	406,923 91	176,946 72	183,151 51	159 00
Add Borrowings					
Surplus					
Less Capital Outlay					
Net Income	27,466 76	406,923 91	176,946 72	183,151 51	159 00

## 6.2.2 Availability of Funds

Table 6.2.2 Past Internal Revenue Allotment for the Province of Northern Samar

Item		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1.	IRA to all municipalities (National total)	18,768,952,000	19,607,715,553	24,849,000,000	28,245,815,434	31,830,589,345
2.	IRA by Municipality	198,239,949.00	213,699,120.00	279,301,800.24	319,145,281	379,283,552
1	Allen	6,816,479	7,384,184.00	9,717,711.83	11,057,011	13,086,282
2	Biri	5,020,582	5,430,713.00	7,186,321.81	8,035,133	9,478,235
3	Bobon	8,042,330	8,633,907.00	11,473,250.23	13,051,184	15,332,296
4	Capul	5,448,693	5,900,312.00	7,487,233.35	8,520,079	10,074,458
5	Catarman (Capital)	17,346,576	18,723,490.00	25,630,009.71	29,462,922	34,990,765
6	Catubig	11,477,854	12,320,373.00	15,903,918.01	17,056,390	20,209,263
7	Gamay	7,796,073	8,415,629.00	11,181,180.67	12,822,551	15,229,894
8	Laoang	14,276,064	15,442,669.00	20,333,482.44	23,414,832	27,879,864
9	Lapinig	5,512,025	5,955,223.00	7,810,637.87	8,909,455	10,552,488
10	Las Navas	10,271,969	11,069,891.00	14,135,082.74	15,823,521	18,843,612
11	Lavezares	8,461,583	9,144,285.00	11,518,166.29	13,211,039	15,692,396
12	Lope De Vega	8,834,942	9,445,961.00	12,298,701.09	14,298,361	17,043,232
13	Mapanas	6,160,811	6,634,729.00	8,604,620.61	9,775,669	11,649,432
14	Mondragon	11,304,536	12,143,468.00	15,730,976.42	18,225,514	21,723,322
15	Palapag	9,541,951	10,284,201.00	13,649,354.41	15,717,409	18,700,243
16	Pambujan	8,771,026	9,465,209.00	12,527,183.72	14,441,918	17,207,914
17	Rosario	4,781,002	5,178,973.00	6,899,490.22	7,862,220	9,328,595
18	San Antonio	5,051,885	5,455,273.00	7,184,992.49	8,108,799	9,520,952
19	San Isidro	10,146,997	10,908,162.00	14,294,638.32	16,580,903	19,799,841
20	San Jose	5,609,062	6,079,209.00	8,011,550.35	9,101,012	10,766,414
21	San Roque	8,278,297	8,908,524.00	11,325,373.20	13,061,787	15,565,723
22	San Vicente	4,313,284	4,683,823.00	5,882,959.98	6,696,710	7,953,116
23	Silvino Lobos	7,680,064	8,250,369.00	10,419,821.79	12,182,233	14,630,804
24	Victoria	7,295,864	7,840,543.00	10,097,142.69	11,728,629	14,024,411
3.	% Share by Municipality	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Allen	3.44	3.46	3.48	3.46	3.45
2	Biri	2.53	2.54	2.57	2.52	2.50
3	Bobon	4.06	4.04	4.11	4.09	4.04
4	Capul	2.75	2.76	2.68	2.67	2.66
5	Catarman (Capital)	8.75	8.76	9.18	9.23	9.23
6	Catubig	5.79	5.77	5.69	5.34	5.33
7	Gamay	3.93	3.94	4.00	4.02	4.02
8	Laoang	7.20	7.23	7.28	7.34	7.35
9	Lapinig	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.79	2.78
10	Las Navas	5.18	5.18	5.06	4.96	4.97
11	Lavezares	4.27	4.28	4.12	4.14	4.14
12	Lope De Vega	4.46	4.42	4.40	4.48	4.49
13	Mapanas	3.11	3.10	3.08	3.06	3.07
14	Mondragon	5.70	5.68	5.63	5.71	5.73
15	Palapag	4.81	4.81	4.89	4.92	4.93
16	Pambujan	4.42	4.43	4.49	4.53	4.54
17	Rosario	2.41	2.42	2.47	2.46	2.46
18	San Antonio	2.55	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.51
19	San Isidro	5.12	5.10	5.12	5.20	5.22
20	San Jose	2.83	2.84	2.87	2.85	2.84
21	San Roque	4.18	4.17	4.05	4.09	4.10
22	San Vicente	2.18	2.19	2.11	2.10	2.10
23	Silvino Lobos	3.87	3.86	3.73	3.82	3.86
24	Victoria	3.68	3.67	3.62	3.68	3.70

Sources: (1) Department of Budget and Management and (2) Bureau of Local Government Finance.